

### A CAPITAL BARGAIN

#### BANERJI AND CO.,

#### CALCUTTA MUSICAL STORE.

6, Lower Chitpore Road.



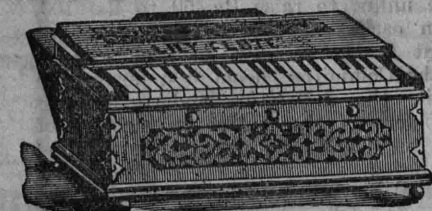
Great opportunity for Lovers of Music. We shall sell our best Harmoniums at reduced rates for six months only. Our best Mohin Flutes, formerly sold at Rs. 35, now to be had for Rs. 25 only.

### G. KUR & SONS.

#### Manufacturers and Importers of Harmonium and American Organs

52, Dhurumallah Street, Calcutta.

#### THE LILY-FLUTE.



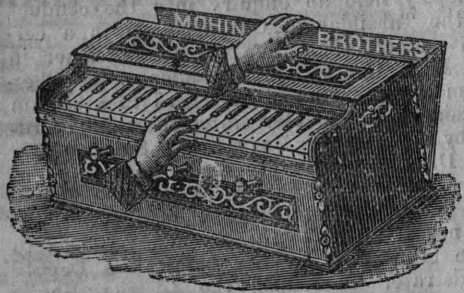
THE BEST HARMONIUM FOR PLAYING BENGAL AND HINDUSTANI TUNES, AND SONGS, and sound workmanship characterizes this High Class Harmonium. Full rich melodious organ tone. 3 Octaves with 3 Stops Rs. 35, (superior Rs. 40) 2 sets of Reeds and 4 Stops Rs. 60. FOLDING LILY FLUTE (BOX & TABLE HARMONIUM) combined Rs. 75. Order must accompany Rs. 1 balance by V. P. P. Apply for our new enlarged illustrated Catalogue Harmoniums of different designs, Organs, Duets and Serabhinns.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

#### THE BUYERS OF MOHIN FLUTES

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

#### MOHIN FLUTE



Awarded Gold Medal at the Calcutta Industrial Exhibition.

### PLEASE LOOK AT THE SPELLING

#### MOHIN BROS.

and also the photo of the inventor ON THE INSTRUMENT. 1. It having appeared that the public are deceived by some unprincipled trader offering WORTHLESS IMITATION. 2. MOHIN BROS., be most respectfully to CAUTION THE PUBLIC that genuine MOHIN FLUTE can be had only from MOHIN BROS. at Nos. 3 and 4 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

Price of the Mohin Flutes	
Mohin flute 3 octave 3 steps F to F	Rs. 35
Do. " " " C to C	40
Do. superior mellow tone gold mounted best finish	45
Mohin flute 3 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds	60
Do. Superior	70
Organ Mohin flute 3 oct 4 stop 2 sets Reeds	75
Organ Mohin flute 3 oct 5 stop " Do.	85
Mohin flute 3 1/2 octave 5 stops	100
Do. 3 1/2 octave 6 stops 3 sets Reeds	130
Mohin flute folding 3 octave 3 stops	70
Do. 3 octave 4 stops 2 sets Reeds	90
Do. 3 1/2 octave 5 stops " "	120

### Smriti Sanjiban.

Nervous and Mental Overstrain give rise to a wide range of nerve and brain disorders, and frequently lead to complete breakdown or nervous prostration. Unfortunately, ailments of the kind referred to seem almost inseparable from modern conditions of life. Business and professional men, Teachers, Writers, Students, all who bear a heavy burden of responsibility, and those whose social duties make heavy demands on their Nervous and Mental powers, are liable to suffer more or less constantly.

There are innumerable so-called remedies for nervous overstrain that are offered. These in many cases merely exert a stimulating effect on the nervous system and by compelling fresh effort without renewing the nerve-tissue they further strain and injure the nervous system.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRIITA on the contrary supply the Nerves and Brain with the particular elements which are worn away by severe mental effort, and the loss of which leaves the Nervous System weakened and impoverished. SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRIITA replenish the reserve of nerve-power as fast as it is drawn upon.

SMRITI SANJIBAN GHRIITA is a Guaranteed Cure for Giddiness, Headache, Brain-fag, Loss of Memory, Weakness of Sight and Hearing, Nervous Debility, Hypochondriasis, Mental and Physical Lassitude, Despondency, Reluctance for Work, Exhaustion and all complaints of the Nervous System.

Price Rs. 3 per phial. To be had of MANAGER, BHARAT VAISAJYANILAYA, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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LATEST TESTIMONIAL. Ral Sahab P. Uttam Nath Esqr., Dt. Magistrate, Indore, says: "It is no exaggeration to say that your is a marvellous discovery—a great boon to mankind—and a second life to sufferers. Numerous other testimonials. All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Descriptive Price list and treatise on Plague—its history, origin and treatment free on application. Post office, and for large consignments nearest K. Y. Sin. should be clearly stated.

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DEAR SIR,—The ornaments which you have supplied to me on order on the occasion of my daughter's marriage, have all been of approved design and of neat workmanship. I cannot but too highly recommend the promptitude with which my order was complied with. Thanking you for the same and wishing you success, I remain (Sd.) Kedar Nath Sanyal, Esq. Asst. Commr. Habiganj, Sylhet. Dated 31st January 1890. Babu Nityananda Biswas of Rampur-Boghia has executed my orders with great promptness, and the workmanship he has exhibited is highly creditable. He is, as far as I am able to judge, honest and fully deserves encouragement and patronage. He is trustworthy in his dealings with his customers. Dated 4-2-90. (Sd.) Nil Kant Malumder, Professor, Presidency College.

### Beecham's Pills

BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. Sick Headache, Constipation, WIND AND PAINS IN STOMACH. Impaired Digestion. Sordered Live.

AND Female A. As a protective against fevers and all other disorders, to which residents in this trying climate are so subject.

BECHAM'S PILLS HAVE POSITIVELY NO EQUAL.

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### THAT RENOWNED SWAMI DHARMANANDA MAHABHARATI

who has studied both European and Indian Chemistry and has got some knowledge in testing the medicinal properties of drugs and Pharmaceutical preparations, and on examining our VIGOR PILLS, writes to us that

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In Physical Lassitude, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Wasting Diseases

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### A WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

Of Calcutta who is thoroughly bred up in medical science, took some VIGOR PILLS from the Swami and on testing the merits and actions declares

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Feign advised by the Swami, used the VIGOR PILLS and

95 percent of them have spoken too highly of the Pills.

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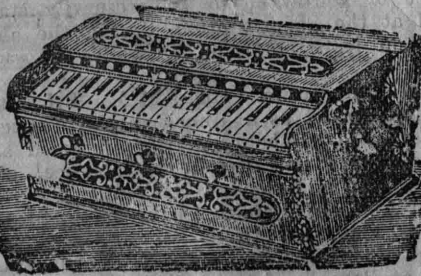
Of Moradpore, Patna writes:—"Your VIGOR PILLS is an excellent medicine for Nervous Debility and Loss of Manhood. It improves the Appetite and promotes Digestion. It cures Acidity, Flatulence and Diarrhoea. It is also a good medicine for Sleeplessness. Kindly send one phial more to complete my cure."

PRICE RS. 2 PER PHIAL.

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Guaranteed for 3 years and the only original, genuine and best harmonium in the market. When purchasing please look at the spelling of the word MOHON—our Registered Trade Mark and the name of PAUL & SONS in bright gold, without which none is genuine.

PRICES  
No. 1. to 4, 3 stops, Single reeds, in box... Rs. 35  
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All orders executed per V. P. P. On receipt of Rs. 5 in advance. Illustrated catalogues free on application to the sole Manufacturers  
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LOWER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

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WILL FIT WRIST OF ANY SIZE

MOST COMFORTABLE IN WEAR

FROM RS. 20 TO RS. 500.

### VERY PRETTY LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

EXQUISITELY ENAMELLED AND ENGRAVING CASES.

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### The "Improved Lever" Wrist Watches

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Nickel case " " " from Rs. 20—

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Sent by V. P. P. to any part of India or Burmah, in a very fine case. With extra glass, spring and guarantee.

Repairs of every description done at the shortest notice.

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### POWELL'S IODISED COM. ESSENCE

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Sarsaparilla or Blood and Liver Cleanser is the

most effective combination of Iodised Com-

pound Essence of Sarsaparilla.

A prompt and powerful alterative and Depurator acting directly upon blood & Glandular System.

The distressing poison of Syphilis with its primary, secondary or tertiary symptoms is speedily relieved. It is of particular service in syphilitic Rheumatism, Chronic affections of the skin, Gout, Neuralgia, Scrofulous Diseases, Blisters, Eruptions, Erisipels, Female complaints, Goitre, Liver complaints and Pimples.

It has the power of causing the elimination of Mercury from the system. This essence of Sarsaparilla will renew the arterial blood of putrid humour regulate the bowels and impart a tone of health.



One trial will convince you of the utility of this medicine.

CAUTION—Always ask your Druggist for POWELL'S Iodised Compound Essence of Sarsaparilla and be sure you get the genuine which bears our Trade Mark.

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Chemists,

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### Loss of Hair and Ugly Baldness

Is cured by a persistent use of our World-renowned KESHANJAN OIL. By a regular use for toilet purpose, it will stop falling hair, remove crust, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles supply the hair-roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a healthy scalp in a luxuriant manner. Millions of India's best people—the aristocracy and the gentry and ladies of respectable household, use our KESHANJAN OIL for toilet and medical purposes. Write for "Keshranjan Diary" which contains thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5. 3 Phials Rs. 2-5. Packing and postage As. 17.

### Sandow The Perfect Man.

SANDOW the giant who visited Calcutta recently is called a perfect man, because he is free from all physical vice and immorality. The attainment of his physical perfection is adequately exemplified in his strong, stout, muscular constitution. The smallest sinews and muscles of Sandow show strength and energy. The want of this strength and energy is called Nervous Debility. If you are in a wretched state of health, due to Nervous Exhaustion, loss of sexual and vital powers or by excessive alcoholic indulgences, no time to use our RATTI-BILAS or the pills for Nervous Debility. You will find these Pills to be just the thing required in the treatment of all forms of Nervous weakness.

Price for two weeks and two kinds of oils Rs. 4. Packing and postage As. 7.

### ASOKARISHTA

cure Dysmenorrhoea, Amenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhoea, Hysteria, Anemia, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Endometriosis, Sterility, Nervous Irritability, Pelvic tumour, Displacement of the Uterus, Colic pain, General Debility and many other painful diseases peculiar to the weaker sex. It is a safe remedy for use after delivery and prevents the patient from catching puerperal fever and other maladies of the kind. Price per phial with a box of pills Rs. 1-8. Packing and postage As. 7.

Kabiraj NAGENDRA NATH SEN, Govt. Medical Diploma Holder, 18-19 Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

### Kuntaline.

A delightful Perfumed Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It has already acquired an extensive sale all over India and has been a great favourite with the Ladies of our country. It is the purest and the finest Perfume and the most efficacious Hair Grower in the market and you can not obtain a better hair oil for ten times the money.

Sweet Scented	Rs. 1 0
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### Delkosh

Presents in a liquid form the sweet and charming odour of thousands of fresh blooming flowers. In Sweetness, Delicacy, and Permanency of the Fragrance, it is really delightful and is unequalled by any Essence imported from Europe. A few drops on your handkerchief will fill the atmosphere with a delightful and fascinating perfume which will last for days.

Price per Bottle one Rupee only.

### Tambuline.

It is a novel and charming preparation composed of the finest Genuine Musk, Otto of Roses, and some other new and valuable Aromatics and Spices for imparting a rich and delicious taste to the Betel. A few grains of this Powder taken with the betel will wonderfully improve its taste and flavour. Betel user will find it a necessity and a luxury indeed.

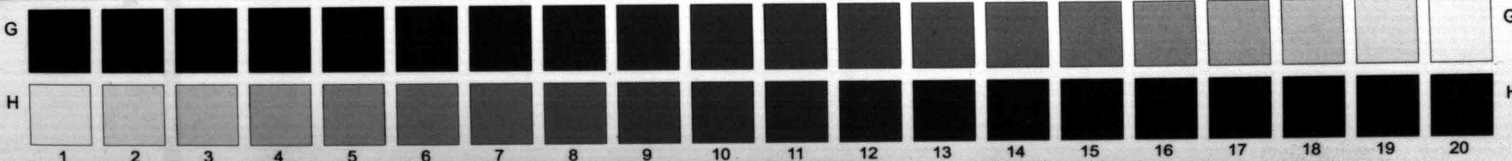
Price per Bottle Eight Annas only.

### H. ROSE, Perfumer.

62 BOW BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

Telegraphic Address

'Delkosh' Calcutta.





## Correspondence.

## LORD CURZON'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

To The Editor.

Sir,—Allow me, to illustrate how Lord Curzon has been at pains to exemplify his love of truth in his own life. I wonder if His Lordship has any explanation to offer with regard to the Korean incident in which he took such prominent part. Then again, in India he openly denied that any circular had ever been issued, directing to favour the appointment of others than pure Indians to offices, carrying substantial emoluments. But it is an open secret that such a circular was issued, and is to-day practically given effect to in a very large measure. We also cannot forget how His Lordship's virtuous indignation was roused when Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, the late Advocate-General of Bengal, in proposing an amendment to the Burma Chief Court Bill, proposed to introduce a clause that none but an ordinarily "practising" Barrister (of a certain standing) should be appointed to the office of Chief Judge. Lord Curzon declared that the word "practising" was wholly superfluous inasmuch as it was not the intention of the Government to appoint any one to that office who was not a practising Barrister, and scolded Mr. Woodroffe for having ventured to doubt the bona fides of the Government of India. But after that Act had been duly passed, His Lordship appointed one Mr. Coppleston, a Civilian to boot, to that office. Mr. Coppleston was, it is true, a Barrister, but he never practised as such. The Rangoon Chamber of Commerce and the members of the Rangoon Bar protested against this appointment as being one opposed to the avowed policy of the Government. But they were told with more emphasis than consistency or truth that an Indian Civilian makes as good a Judge as a practising member of the Bar, if not better! We cannot also forget the unfortunate incident relating to the ivory furniture belonging—or rather, that at one time did belong—to the Maharajah of Benares. Well, we have Lord Curzon's as well as Mrs. Smeaton's version of the affair. Now, the question is, which one we are to accept—the one which comes from Mrs. Smeaton, or the other which comes from the gentleman who has travelled in Korea. Then again, Lord Curzon would have us, perhaps, believed that his last convocation address was delivered merely by way of advice to our young men. This was no doubt his ostensible object, his real motive being to have a fling at Mr. Goldale and his party. He got a splendid opportunity to retaliate, smarting as he even then must have been from the effects of the terrible lashing which Mr. Goldale had administered to him on the previous day. We would not have had this rampant address of His Lordship, were it not for his intolerance, and his quarrel with the criticisms of our public men, who do not, as a rule stoop, to sing in tune with the verbal jingle of his one-sided, narrow-minded, pompous, public pronouncements. Here even, "the preaching truth," he paltered and shammed through the whole of his address.

P. S.—As regards Mr. Woodroffe's amendment I would not be quite sure, not having the papers before me, about the word "practising" actually existing therein. Whether it did or not, the words "ordinarily a Barrister" were there and that meant that the appointment should be, according to the amendment, given to "practising Barristers" only.

A. C. BANERJEE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN PANCHAIT SYSTEM.

To the Editor.

Sir,—In India from Lord Clive down to His Excellency Lord Curzon we have seen a move, on the whole, towards bettering our Government. We have seen how cautiously but boldly the makers of our laws have taken out a piece here, worn out and useless, and have replaced it by another, fresh and massive, so as to keep the grand original structure entire and whole—no way in conflict with our national character. We have seen how carefully and by degrees our minds have been prepared for the due reception of some new elements into our constitution. But, of late, a bold stroke has been attempted, snatching, as it were, the very thread of our political life—I mean the contemplated scheme of partitioning Bengal. Happily, however, the authorities seem to have seen through their mistake.

Again, the Local Government of Sir Andrew Fraser have worked out a scheme which affects us not the less—the scheme of the Panchait-system on which Mr. Savage has deputed some months hence. For some years past we have been crying, to our uttermost, for some share in the Government. And yet, here we see that some voices have been raised against the presumed working of the system.

The system is judicious, as it is based upon our prime national habits—on the line of our old village communities. But there lies a difficulty. We are not now what our forefathers had been before. In modern times our villages have no charm for us; they offer no scope for the healthy exercise of our muscles. The weakest intellect runs to the town leaving his narrow, confined country seat as a sport to the wind and the sun. And nearly ninety per cent of our villagers are practically unlettered. We can name Unions which can scarcely boast of a single son keeping at home, who will read and write English tolerably. Neither would there be found persons with sufficient knowledge of their vernaculars, on whose judgment we can safely depend. Moreover, the spurious rage of party-spirit reveals in eating into the vital parts of almost every one of our poor villages.

With all our vehement protestations of patriotism, we have not progressed so far as to completely sacrifice our private interest for the public. The Presidents of the Body Panchait, it is said, are to offer their services gratis for the welfare of their fellow-beings. Of course they are to be competent judges possessing character and reputation. But, as we have already observed, we far their numbers would be few and far between. The more ambitious, who live in

towns, will on no account, give up their favourite pursuits, and keep at home. Neither will do the bellies, can have no time to think for the well-being of their country. The Secretaries to the Presidents we hear, are to be paid adequately for their duties. The result will probably be that where there are fit persons keeping at home, the inhabitants around will desire much benefit from the newly-introduced scheme. But to those Unions, where competent persons would be wanting, there will be incalculable mischief done. Certainly there are good as well as bad sides of things. And our aim is to secure the maximum good for the maximum number of people. Therefore we humbly beg to draw the attention of our Government to see if there could be done something that may remove the difficulty in our selection of the President-Panchait.

Dacca.

M. N. Dutta.

## SUGAR INDUSTRY IN THE C. P.

To The Editor.

Sir, Your recent leader on the subject of the decaying sugar industry of India, and the reference therein to the growing decadence of date sugar industry in some of the central and rich districts in Bengal has interested me very much in these Provinces which are so far away from Bengal. In Bengal, Jessore was the home and cradle of the once-flourishing date sugar industry, the present fall of which you rightly deplore. As a leading and influential inhabitant of Jessore our decision and opinion on the subject of the date sugar industry are entitled to great weight, and hence I think that you are the person to whom, and yours is the valuable paper to which I should communicate the welcome news that though your district and some of the neighbouring districts of Bengal have been denuded of most of their valuable date forests in consequence of the mischievous tactics of the continental sugar growers and of the strong competition in the business of sugar-making set up by Java and Mauritius, yet, if any of your countrymen ever think of coming to these Provinces where I have lived and worked all my life as a pleader, I would be able to point out to him the existence of date forests and of date trees which are hundred-fold the number of those that had ever existed in Bengal at the time when beet was not sown in Europe and a single cane did not grow in Java or Mauritius. Yet, do you know the condition of things that prevail here? It is this, that the extensive date forests, containing millions of date trees, are growing wild and quite untended; and that, which is more to be deplored than you do for the fall of the Bengal date sugar industry, none of my countrymen would even take the trouble to come to these Provinces and see what great resources in the shape of good jaggery and sugar, sufficient for the consumption of the whole of India, are being wasted simply because our countrymen are not enterprising.

For nearly the last 25 years since I came from Bengal and settled in these parts, I have been telling the merchants, the "Sowcars," and the leading and educated people of these Provinces the utility of my projects and the benefits which the rural populations of the C. P. could derive if they carried on the village industries in accordance with the schemes in force in the date-sugar manufacturing Districts in your Province. But I have not found the remotest sign of their intention to follow my advice. Thinking that example would have better effect than precept, I have taken to the works myself from the year 1897. Yet, there is not a single following in my line of action on the part of any one in these parts; and, I need hardly tell you, that none of my fellow countrymen in Bengal entertains the wish to leave home and come and work in this strange country. The rich Native States in Central India are willing to let out their hands and their date forests with substantial concessions and advantages, as some of them have done to me to the extent of my capacity for work. There is scope for several hundreds, or perhaps, several thousands like me, throughout the length and breadth of the vast country under the Political rule of the Central India Agency, the authorities of which are very favourably disposed to help and to advise those who are willing to start indigenous industries here. Two big Native States near Indore have already begun to take steps to introduce date-sugar manufacture in their territories; and the Political Resident thereof, at Indore, would be glad to do everything in his power to encourage private efforts that may be made to set up demonstration farms improved agriculture coupled with date-sugar industry. Where is, then, the room for complaint against the authorities so far as these Provinces are concerned? Why should we murmur for the destruction and disappearance of "millions over millions" of date trees in Bengal? We have now ten times as many millions of vigorous and well-grown date trees which are immediately available almost for nothing simply because it would open out a new way for handsome income to better the economic condition of the poor masses.

In your paper of the same date, the 28th February last, Muffussil edition, wherein you have discussed the present condition of date sugar industry of Bengal, you have noticed in detail and published the proceedings of a discourse on scientific agriculture held by Mr. Harold H. Mann at the Calcutta University Institute under the presidency of that sympathetic and benevolent English merchant, Hon'ble D. M. Hamilton of the firm of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie of Calcutta. I will let you know in a future letter more about Mr. Hamilton in reference to my projects here and about his intention and proposals. But in the meanwhile, I would say this much that if better and more improved methods of agriculture were followed in the fertile non-occupied wastes which are as plentifully and as cheaply available in these Provinces as the date-forests; and if along with agriculture, myriads of date trees and their countless offsprings, growing naturally and spontaneously on the borders of fields as if it has all been so designed by the merciful Father and Protector of mankind, were preserved and nourished by the

cultivation of the neighbouring fields, the joint income for the crops and for the raw sugar produced would not only place the scheme on a safe elevated level of success and profit, but it is as certain as the success itself. No one should expect that the poor and illiterate labourers and cultivators of the country would realize what the intelligent, learned, and resourceful audience in the University Institute Hall have failed, I fear, fully to grasp, to appreciate and to resolve practically to act upon. And even if they do realize, they have not the necessary wherewithals to carry on the business on lines of the projects. It is, therefore, I say, very much to be deplored that those who should understand will not even try to do so, and that those who can and should act, should remain aloof and witness the picture of our daily decline along with the extremely impoverished masses of our country.

Haridas Chatterjee, Pleader.  
Indore, C. P.

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.—MAR. 8.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Babu Bagala Prasanna Chakraborty, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Division is posted to the headquarters station of the Tippera district.

Babu Radhika Lal De, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Dacca Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Mymensingh district.

Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharya, substantive pro tempore Sub-Deputy Collector, Burdwan Division, is posted to the head-quarters station of the Birbhum district.

The Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors named below are appointed substantively pro tempore to the fourth grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors and are posted to the head-quarters stations of the districts mentioned against their names:—Babu Rebat Nath Chatterjee Howrah, Manvi Mohammad Sahabuddin Khan Bhagalpur.

Babu Akshay Kumar Basu, Subordinate Judge, Hooghly, is appointed to be Small Cause Court Judge, Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Parganas, vice Babu Syam Chand Ray, retired.

Manvi Abdul Bari, Officiating Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Hooghly vice Babu Akshay Kumar Basu.

Babu Bhuvan Mohan Ghose, Subordinate Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Bhagalpur and Monghyr, now employed at the latter station, is appointed to be Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah, Hooghly and Serampore, in the district of Hooghly.

Babu Ras Vihari Basu, Subordinate Judge Mymensingh, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge, Bhagalpur, and ex-officio Subordinate Judge, Monghyr.

Babu Purna Chandra Mitra, Munsif of Jalpaiguri, in the district of Rangpur, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Mymensingh.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Ghose, B. L. is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Rangpur, to be ordinarily stationed at Jalpaiguri, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Purna Chandra Mitra.

Mr. Nut Behary Chatterjee, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Burdwan, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Debendra Prosad Bagchi.

Babu Nisi Kanta Guha, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Rajendra Nath Roy.

Babu Abinash Chandra Chakraborty, M.A., B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily stationed at Bangson, but for the present to be on deputation to the Sadar station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kunja Behari Biswas.

Babu Ambica Charan Dutta, Officiating Additional Subordinate Judge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Subordinate Judge, Backergunge, vice Babu Kali Dhan Chatterjee, about to retire.

Babu Kunja Behari Biswas, Munsif of Bangson, now on deputation to Jessore, is allowed leave for one month.

Babu Porech Chunder Banerjee, Munsif of Malda, in the district of Rajshahi, is allowed an extension of leave for forty days.

Babu Gagan Behary Chowdhry, Munsif of Narayanjan, in the district of Dacca, is allowed an extension of leave for four weeks.

Babu Mohini Mohan Dutt, Munsif of Sasaram, in the district of Shahabad, is allowed an extension of leave for one day.

Babu Barada Prosad Rai, Munsif of Dacca, is allowed leave for thirty-four days.

Babu Behary Lal Chatterjee, Munsif of Bhadrak, in the district of Outack is allowed leave for fifteen days.

The report of a firework disaster comes from Hafizabad. The wife of the firework manufacturer lighted her lamp and threw the ignited match on the floor, when it fell in the powder and exploded it. Four women in the house were not only burnt seriously, but were practically entombed in the fallen wall of the house where they perished. The man also fell from the top of the house burnt and scathed, and after remaining 18 hours in the hospital died of the effects. The Naib Tehsildar, who came on the spot, saved the other houses by felling the walls of the burning house.—Lahore "Times."

With reference to a meeting held to forward reform in certain social matters in Sind, but particularly in regard to marriage expenses, the "Sind Gazette" says: "The abolition of the ivory bangles, upon which as much stress was laid by the leader of the meeting, needs a word of explanation to Europeans. A set of these bangles, which is the first of the articles of jewellery which must be provided by the father of the bride, costs from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100, according to whether the bangles are ivory only or mixed with gold. The initial expense is, however, not all. For the bangles are fragile and easily broken, and moreover, become quickly discoloured, when they have to be discarded and new ones provided. On all the other points the leading members of the Panchayats unanimously supported the view of Seth Vishandas, and we only hope their recommendations will be carried into effect in practice."

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## BENGAL TENANCY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Maharaj-Kumar Prodyot Coomar Tagore, Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, has submitted the following opinion of the Association to the Government of Bengal on the above Bill:—

In reply to your Circular No. 13, dated the 3rd December, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following observations of the Committee of the British Indian Association on the provisions of the draft Bill to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

Sec. 2.—The rule of presumption laid down in sec. 27 is expressly intended to govern suits for enhancement of rent. The onus of rebutting the presumption is on the land-lord. He has to prove that the rent payable by the ryot is not fair and equitable and that he is entitled to get increased rent. The amendment would be, therefore, wholly out of place, if engrated into that section. The effect of it would be to convert the trial of such a suit into a trial for the reduction of rent. The land-lord who comes to Court with a view to get enhanced rent would find himself in the position of a defendant running the risk of having his rent reduced, unless he contradicts himself and proves that the rent payable by the ryot is fair and equitable. It should be also noted that in requiring that the period of payment should be five years, instead of three, the proposal not only conflicts with the rule laid down in proviso (1) of sec. 29, but also militates against a principle, adopted after much deliberation, which very reasonably gives sanction to an adjustment of rent arrived at between the parties and ratified by actual payment for three years, a principle which is in unison with the law of limitation for the rescission of contracts on the ground of coercion, ignorance or fraud.

Sec. 3.—The proposed addition to proviso (1) of sec. 29 would entirely change the character of a suit for the recovery of rent and make it a veritable suit for enhancement of rent. Instead of encouraging amicable adjustments of rent the "bona-fides" of which is amply evidenced by voluntary payment of rent for three years, the amendment would force the parties to a costly litigation and reduce to a minimum the chances for an amicable settlement of rent.

Sec. 4.—Sec. 102 provides for a record of the existing of things. The procedure should be as simple as possible. But, if the Revenue Officer be empowered to try and decide whether the rent payable by ryots is fair and equitable, the very object of the law would be frustrated, and disputes would crop up where none would have otherwise arisen. Instead of his having to make a record of undisputed facts, he would be plunged into a dilatory and costly enquiry.

Sec. 5 and 6.—In order of sequence, the proposed addition to sec. 147, might be made to clause (b) of sec. 148, and if so made, sec. 6 might be incorporated in sec. 5. But it is a question for serious consideration whether in all suits for recovery of rent, more than 80 per cent of which are uncontested, the ryot should be saddled with the cost of a copy of the record of rights relating to his tenancy. It is a notorious fact that in a large number of suits, particularly in suits for small values, the court fees, pleader's fees, etc., swell up the amount which the ryot has ultimately to pay to three or four times the amount of the original claim of the landlord. It should also be borne in mind that the copy of the record of rights would often-times be found to be utterly valueless by reason of deaths which have occurred and the mutations, divisions, and transfers made subsequent to the date of the record by the operation of the law of succession and by the acts of the parties themselves.

Sec. 7.—The amendment proposed by this section would cause infinite complexity in the trial of suits, and bring the work of the courts in the matter of trial of rent suits to stand-still. The proposal is wholly on the part of the tenants which is wholly groundless, and they would delay the trial and decision of rent suits to an extent which would seriously jeopardise the ability of most land-holders to collect and recover rents and meet the periodical demands for land revenue and bring on ruin to not a few.

Sec. 8.—The proposals contained in these sections would increase, to a serious extent, the work and cost of making a record of rights without any corresponding benefit. Disputes regarding rights and obligations with respect to use of water for irrigation arise not between landlords and ryots but between the ryots themselves. They are, except rarely, amicably settled by the landlords and headmen of the villages. For the purpose of such settlement, a hard and fast rule would lead to great inconvenience and hardship. According to the requirements of every year, persons have to relax their rights or impose themselves obligations which they are not required to do in ordinary years. A measure that would impose restraints on acts and concession induced by neighbourly feeling and a spirit of mutual accommodation is sure to do harm. A man is not bound to maintain a tank or a well in order that other persons may have their customary use of the water for irrigating their lands. He may allow the tank or well to silt up and then the right to the user of the water vanishes. On all considerations the Committee are of opinion that it is best to allow the parties to arrange these things among themselves and to let those who have any real grievance in this respect to seek redress in the Courts.

You will be pleased to see from the above remarks that the Committee of the Association view with grave concern the provisions of the draft Bill. The Bengal Tenancy Act having practically stopped all enhancement of rent by suit in Court, the land-holders have, in a large majority of cases, been deprived of the increased rent which the depreciation of the value of coin and the enormous rise of the price of agricultural produce justly entitle them to. If, in a few cases, the ryots have amicably agreed to pay enhanced rents, it is an indication of the good sense of the ryots, the general body of whom could never forget that their prosperity depends on the good will of their landlords and their only salvation in times of distress lies in their landlord's sympathy and forbearance. For aught that is known the amicable settlements in question have prevented a vast deal of litigation which would have been harassing to the landlords and ruinous to the tenants. The Committee, therefore, do not hesitate to question the

wisdom of the interference by executive authority in the cases cited in the Government letter for the purpose of cancelling the arrangements mutually arrived at by landlords and tenants. Such interference creates doubt and distrust where cordiality of feelings exists and tends to engender feeling of mutual animosity which could never be the policy of the State to foster. The Bengal Tenancy Act made a complete holocaust of contract in land, but the operation of the Act during the last 20 years has shown that those for whose benefit it was made prefer to regulate their mutual relations amicably out of Court. Small wonder that this should be so when it is considered that the costs of a rent suit are ruinously heavy and quite disproportionate to the value of the interests at stake. If in few cases landlords have availed themselves of the willingness of their ryots to enhance their rents beyond the strictly legal rate, it should be borne in mind that it is a poor compensation for the large sums of uncontested rent and cesses each and every landlord is compelled annually, to write off as unrealisable, for the loss caused by the non-recovery of more than 25 per cent of the arrears of rent covered by decrees of Courts and for their increasing indebtedness to meet the demands for land-revenue and cesses. It needs only to refer to the Rules for the settlement of rent in Government Khas-Mehals to see that such increase of rent is neither unreasonable nor oppressive. The instructions given to Settlement Officers anent the limit of enhancement of rent are, —Ordinarily enhancement would be considered excessive (i) if in any village there be a rise exceeding 50 per cent in the rate for cultivated acre as fixed at the last settlement, of as deduced from the incidence of the old rental on the cultivated area; (ii) if the total of the rents previously paid in the whole area dealt with is enhanced by more than 50 per cent; or (iii) if the rent of any single tenant has been enhanced by more than 100 per cent. It might, however, be fair to raise Rs. 3 to Rs. 6, while it might be unfair to raise Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, though in each case the percentage of enhancement is the same. In such circumstances the Committee deem it a misfortune that while the difficulties and grievances of landholders in the matter of recovery of admitted rents and cesses remain unremoved and unrelieved, and while their prayers for a few verbal amendments in the law in the interests not only of themselves but also of their ryots remain unheeded, Government should have conceived and formulated a measure which is calculated to cause a greater strain than at present in the relations of landlord and tenant, create and foster feelings of distrust and animosity, take away the last vestige of the right to make amicable settlements of rent, and force the parties to go to law for the determination of questions which are adjusted best out of Court.

## AN INTERESTING QUESTION OF LAW.

Their Lordships Mr. Justice Benson and Mr. Justice Boddam disposed of a Criminal Revision Petition in which the facts were as follows:—The Deputy Magistrate of Trichinopoly held an enquiry into the conduct of the Tahsildar of Odayarpoliam in a certain matter when the present petitioner in the High Court, one Papammal alias Chellammal was examined in regard to a certain promissory note. Her statement was recorded by the Deputy Magistrate. Subsequently the District Magistrate made a further enquiry into the allegations against the Tahsildar when the petitioner deposed that she did not at all make the statement alleged to have been made by her before the Deputy Magistrate. Thereupon the District Magistrate purported to act under sections 195 and 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Code accorded sanction to prosecute her for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and transferred the case to the Assistant Magistrate for disposal. Against this order the petitioner preferred an appeal to the Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly who held that the proceedings being virtually under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, he had no power to interfere and that even supposing that he had such power, the District Magistrate was no Court at all as he had acted under Section 195. Again, even if the District Magistrate had acted as a Court it was only as a Revenue Court and therefore the Sessions Court was not the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from such a Court. Against this order of the Sessions Judge this revision petition was filed. Mr. T. Rangachariar on behalf of the petitioner contended in the first place that the District Magistrate having acted under sections 195 and 192 of the Procedure Code, the proceedings taken under those sections could not be interpreted to mean proceedings under section 476. He further contended that the District Magistrate had acted without jurisdiction, first because he was not a Court at all, neither Civil, Criminal nor Revenue (24 Madras 121 and 17 Calcutta 872) and secondly the proceedings were not of a judicial character as held in 25 Madras 689, and lastly he contended that the preliminary enquiry necessary under section 476 had not been held in this case. For these reasons he contended that the District Magistrate had acted without jurisdiction. Their Lordships after hearing the Public Prosecutor held that the first contention urged in behalf of the petitioner was invalid and overruled the second contention that the District Magistrate was not a Court. Their Lordships in so holding based their view on Act V of 1893 and held that the District Magistrate was a Court within the meaning of the word "Court" as defined in the Evidence Act. Their Lordships further held that the Sessions Judge was correct in holding that no appeal lay to him in the matter since the proceedings were under section 476 Cr. P. Code. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

## WHOOPIING COUGH IN JAMAICA.

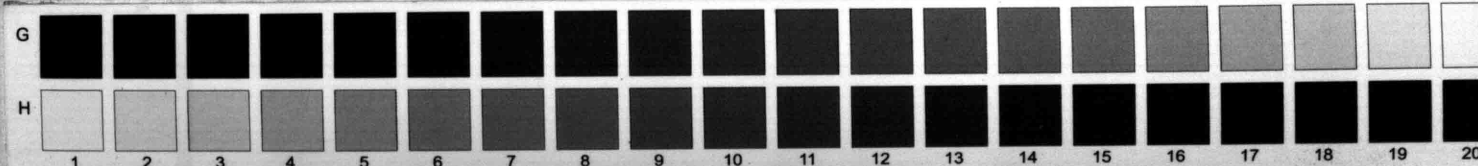
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# THE Amrita Bazar Patrika

Calcutta, March 12, 1905.

## THE PROTEST MEETING.

If the purpose for which Friday's meeting was called was unprecedented in its character, so was also the nature of the audience who responded to the summons. First of all, if there were three or four thousand men present, hundreds had to leave the hall for want of space. We have seen scores of public meetings in the Town Hall, but none looked so grand as the one we witnessed yesterday. It was a sea of human faces from one end of the hall to the other.

Secondly, with the exception of some big Zemindars and titled persons, there was scarcely a man of light and leading who did not attend. But, as we said the other day, if the former not help keeping themselves aloof, their hearts were with the movement. For obvious reasons they could not go and take part in a meeting of this kind without running some risks, though it should have occurred to them that by their nervousness they only did injustice to the Viceroy; for Lord Curzon as an Englishman is incapable of taking petty revenge upon those who, from a supreme sense of duty, were obliged to criticise his measures and utterances.

Thirdly, the main feature of the demonstration was that none of those who took part in it was a so-called "professional agitator." The Chairman, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, freely acknowledged that he had never taken part in Congress or any other political movements. Moulvi Yusufi, Khan Bahadur, who proposed Dr. Rash Behari to the chair was not only a Mahomedan but a non-political gentleman. So was Mr. Rasool, who seconded the proposal. Babu Jyotindra Nath Tagore, a Zemindar and son of the late Maharshi Debendranath Tagore, and Rai Jatindra Nath Chowdhury, Zemindar, who proposed and seconded the first resolution respectively, are known more as literary than political characters. Mr. N. C. Bose, the distinguished attorney, and Mr. Dip Narain Singh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur, who moved and seconded the other resolution are certainly not "professional agitators."

Another equally important feature of the meeting was the most orderly and respectful attitude of the audience. No hiss or any similar expressions of disapproval were allowed. One gentleman cried "Shame" at a certain remark of the President; he was immediately warned. It reflects great credit on the Indian character that, though thousands of them assembled, all paid attention to the acts, utterances and the attitude of the Viceroy, every one remembered that, if he had come to protest it was equally his duty to show respect to the exalted position of the Viceroy.

How we wish that this grand meeting were held, not for the purpose of expressing regret and protest, but thanks and gratitude! The Chairman quoted in his address certain noble expressions from Lord Curzon's first speech at Bombay in which His Excellency assured the Indians that, as the representative of the late august Queen, he would treat them with sympathy—that that would be the key-note of his administration. If Lord Curzon could act up to his professions, he would have been to-day the idol of the three hundred millions in India. But, unfortunately, he forgot what he promised when he landed here and gave the people, whose destiny was in his keeping, stone in the place of bread. The result was the passing of the kind of resolutions which were placed before thousands yesterday and accepted by them all unanimously.

Whether this demonstration would produce any effect upon the Viceroy or not we of course can not say. Would it soften his heart or make him angry, or would he treat the whole thing with contempt? If we were in His Excellency's position, we would have been sorry for having pained so many people and taken the earliest opportunity of removing all misconception on the matter. But then, neither are we Lord Curzon nor the Viceroy of India reminding him of one well-known truth namely, that he alone is a successful ruler who can, by his acts and utterances, evoke the gratefulness of the people entrusted to his care. That His Lordship has failed in this direction admits of no question. Will His Excellency during the rest of his rule govern the country with more sympathy and give the people an opportunity to hold another demonstration to express their fervent gratitude to him?

## THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

ONE can quite see that the public meeting held on Friday cannot be agreeable to many high authorities here; for, though not much love is lost between the majority of them and the Viceroy, yet they, as a rule, belong to the class of men who hold "King can do no wrong." Their notion is that, when the people suffer any wrong at the hands of the rulers they should quietly submit it instead of making any fuss about it; for, by protests they only offend the authorities more and bring further disasters upon themselves. This notion is also entertained by some of our own countrymen who are either title-holders or have large interests at stake.

For ourselves, we think, it is good for both the rulers and the ruled if the latter, instead of keeping their discontent concealed in their breasts and brooding over it, give vent to it, of course in a constitutional way, and relieve themselves of the heavy burden that presses them down. As a matter of fact, it is upon this wise policy, inaugurated by early British rulers, that British rule in this country is founded. The freedom of speech and the liberty of the press were given both in the interests of the rulers and the people, as they serve the purposes of safety-valves.

Then again, British administrators, in spite of the pernicious system under which they have to work here, can never outgrow that sense of justice and fairness which is imbibed by them from their mothers' milk and ingrained in their constitution from their very infancy. Fair play is a distinguished feature of English character; nay, an Englishman, as a rule, will stretch a point in favour of the weak when the latter comes into collision with the strong. That being so, many officials, in their heart of hearts, will not disapprove of the movement, nay, some of them will even sympathise with its promoters; for, it is a patent fact that

the Viceroy's utterances and acts have deeply wounded and alarmed all classes of the Indian nation and they have therefore a right to complain. Need we state what these acts and utterances are?

The Viceroy's Convocation speech is now uppermost in every one's mind. It was a needless piece of offence. It is, however, only a spark to a magazine of powder, lying stored in the heart of every educated Indian. His Excellency will forgive us for we enumerated yesterday some of the good measures of Lord Curzon. But they are only a drop in the ocean when compared with his obnoxious acts. By dealing a death-blow to the old constitution of the Calcutta Municipality His Excellency has practically uprooted the plant of local self-government in this country. For, the Calcutta Municipality was the only institution in India which was not exactly an apology of a self-governing body.

As regards his other measures, fancy how barefacedly has the policy of expelling the Indians from higher appointments hitherto open to them, and replacing them by Europeans and Eurasians, been allowed to flourish unchecked during Lord Curzon's administration. His Excellency denied all knowledge of the Railway Conference at Delhi, though it was held under the auspices of the Secretary to the Public Works Department and its object was to oust Indians from all posts worth having and make them over to "Poor Whites." All the same, the policy is in full swing, not only in the Railway, but every other department. Our good Lieutenant-Governor, by a mere dash of the pen, has reserved forty appointments in the Bengal Secretariat solely for the Europeans and Eurasians—a feat which no ruler of a Province had ever ventured to perform previously—and thereby utterly trampled down the terms of the Queen's Proclamation. The Viceroy himself assured the public at Jeypur that he would not permit foreigners to sit like vampires in the Indian States. Yet these States, being flooded with Europeans and Eurasians, are talking of the Queen's Proclamation, its existence was totally ignored during the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. Surely, it is not dead along with the death of its illustrious author, the good Queen. How easily might Lord Curzon have imprinted his image indelibly in the grateful memory of the Indian people if he had shown the same respect for this sacred document as his predecessors had always done, and given an assurance like that which he would abide by its conditions in administering the affairs of the country. But His Excellency made no mention of it at the time of the Durbar, though, perhaps, no one would have been more glad at the mention of the Proclamation than our King-Emperor as a dutiful son.

Lord Curzon's other measures have been discussed thread-bare in the press and on the platform; we have thus only to mention them to remind the public of their alarming character. The Official Secrets Act has not only curtailed the rights of the Press but hangs like a sword of Damocles over its head and thereby threatens its liberty. The Universities Act, by officializing the Universities, puts a stop to the progress of all higher education in the country. Indeed, it is feared, that the Entrance Examination will be rendered so difficult that very few students will be able to pass it and thus college education will be limited to an infinitesimal portion of our young men.

Further the abolition of the competitive test and the substitution of official patronage for it will open the door for nepotism and corruption and blast the prospects of really meritorious persons of every caste entering into the public service; the proposed dismemberment of Bengal will frighten the people like a spectre, while the Universities Validation Act, by legalizing alleged illegal executive proceedings, has reduced the High Court for decision in the hands of the Government for white-washing the unjustifiable doings of the executive and destroyed the prestige of the highest tribunal in the land.

Can the people be blamed if a feeling of alarm and distrust has seized them after the raining down of so many retrograde measures upon their heads by the Viceroy in the course of a few years? Can they be blamed if his utterances and attitude are carrying the conviction in their minds that they have no hope of obtaining any justice under the administration of the present régime? Can they be blamed if the impression is growing and taking a firm root that the continuance of the present policy and the unsympathetic attitude of the Viceroy will cause further injury to the interests of the country?

What are they to do under the circumstances? They cannot remove the Viceroy and appoint another in his place. They cannot send any mandate to the British people to take back the Governor-General they gave us and replace him by another. The only privilege they have is to criticise the administration of the Viceroy; and what they did was to exercise that privilege; not in anger but in sorrow—not in an aggressive spirit but in self-defence, with a prayer that the Imperial Government be pleased to take such steps as it deems fit to remove this deplorable state of affairs.

## ANOTHER INSANE MEASURE

### OR DISMEMBERMENT OF LANGUAGE.

IT seems reason has to a large extent gone mad under the administration of Sir Andrew Fraser, or else how could His Honour publish to the world such an insane Resolution on Primary Schools in Bengal? The document is based upon the report of a Committee composed wholly of officials, which, again, did not contain a single Bengalee, with the exception of Mr. K. G. Gupta. The inevitable Mr. Pedler, Director of Public Instruction, whose knowledge of Bengali literature is as profound as his knowledge of the Chinese is, was the President. The other Bengali scholars, who formed the committee, were Mr. Luson, Commissioner of the Chittagong Division; and Mr. Earle, Secretary to the Bengal Government. As for Mr. Gupta, his mission in life, unfortunately, is to carry out the mandates of his superiors—perhaps of his white inferiors also; so he could only be a mute figure-head. Well, these Pundits, versed in the language of the Province, sat and deliberated, and came to an astounding conclusion, which is embodied in the following extracts from the Government Resolution:—

"It has been stated that the prescribed text books at present in use in Lower Primary Schools in this Province are not written in simple language commonly used by the people. They are for the most part, written in more or less Sanskritized language

with not a few scientific terms which are not understood by the villagers. The Committee recommend that a special Committee of expert officers should be formed to prepare model text books for the proposed schools for the sons of agriculturists; and that in preparing these text books the Committee in question should examine carefully the primers used in Bombay, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and elsewhere. The text books will in the first place be prepared in English. When they have been approved by Government, suitable persons will be selected by the Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with Commissioners of Divisions and Inspectors of Schools, for the purpose of translating them into the local vernaculars. The translations made by them will be approved by the Director after reference to such experts as he may deem it necessary to consult.

"The Committee consider it to be a matter of great importance that the translations from the model English text-books should be prepared in a sufficient number of local vernaculars. For instance, in Bihar the translations should, they consider, be made in at least three dialects, viz., Tirhutia, Bhojpuri and Magadhi or Maithali; while in Bengal they should be translated into Northern, Eastern and Central and Western Bengali at least."

So, in the opinion of such distinguished Bengalee scholars as Messrs Pedler and Co., the text books in Lower Primary Schools are written in language which the sons of the agriculturists cannot understand and that a special Committee of "expert officers" should be formed to prepare "model text books." Their other recommendation is that the text books should, in the first place, be written in English; and when they have been approved by Government—"by Government" we fancy, meant Sir Andrew Fraser, another Bengalee scholar who is intimately acquainted with the literary needs of the seventy millions of the ryots of Bengal, among whom he has lived and moved,—suitable persons should be selected by the other proposed Bengalee scholar, Mr. Pedler, to translate them into the "local vernaculars." And who is better fitted to examine the vernacular translations than the Director of Public Instruction? So when these translations have been passed by Mr. Pedler, they will be introduced as text books in Lower Primary Schools, and the ryots' sons will find no difficulty in understanding the subjects in which they are to be taught.

We think, it is Mr. Pedler's brains from which the above grand scheme has emanated. Indeed, it is "Pedler" from beginning to end. It is "expert officers" who will be entrusted with the task of preparing text books. Non-official literary men, who have studied the genius and spirit of the Bengali language, will be nowhere. In other words, it is these "expert officers," to be selected by Mr. Pedler, who are to mould our language! So even our language is proposed to be officialized! Nor is this all. Original works are to be rigorously excluded. It is translations of English text books that are to be read by our children. And these translations are to be made by some pet officials of Mr. Pedler and approved by them or himself! Is this not an excellent way of developing and enriching the Bengalee language? Who knows it not that English and other languages in the world were improved by mere translations, and not by original works?

It is simply incomprehensible to us how this idiotic, impractical, and mischievous scheme was entertained for a moment by a responsible Government. The only parties to gain by the arrangement are some favourites of Mr. Pedler who will no doubt be paid for their labours in this handsomely for their labours in this connection. The English text books will of course be written by some Englishmen; and a number of Mr. Pedler's countrymen will thereby benefit themselves at the cost of the people. These Englishmen may again employ some favourites of Mr. Pedler to translate their works in the vernaculars, and carry on a roaring trade by selling millions of their newly-manufactured text books to the sons of our poor people. That is the only tangible result of the deliberations visible to us.

We have yet to notice the most ridiculous and obnoxious part of the recommendations of the Committee. It is to divide the Bengali language into a number of local vernaculars and translate the text books into each of these vernaculars! In this way, according to the learned Committee, in Bihar the translations should be in at least three dialects, while in Bengal they should be translated into Northern, Eastern, Central, and Western, at least. It was Sir George Campbell who first suggested to divide Bengal into four provinces, and it was left to Sir Andrew Fraser to introduce a number of dialects in Bengal and Behar by a Resolution. But the waves did not recede when Canute commanded them to do so. In the same manner, the edicts of Mr. Pedler will not learn their sons of Bengal and Behar will not learn their mother-tongue from the text-books manufactured from the machinery of the Government, in spite of the usage of the Lieutenant-Governor, but in the usual way.

We wish Sir Andrew Fraser had made such an attempt in his own country, Scotland. One can easily conceive what treatment would have been accorded to him if he had attempted to introduce text books, first written in English and then translated into provincial Scotch, in all Primary Schools in Scotland. The Scotch, the Welsh, the Irish have each a separate language of their own. They are as different from English as Bengalee is from Urdu. How is it then that their children learn only English, and not their own mother tongue in schools? They talk in a language which an Englishman cannot understand; their peasants have their own dialects and patois; yet when they have to acquire knowledge in agriculture or any other subject, they are taught in pure English, and not in provincialized English, or in various local vernaculars in England.

Just see the ridiculousness of the situation. Why divide the Bengalee language into four, instead of forty, dialects? For, every district of Bengal like every county in England, has its peculiar expressions, specially among the lower classes. The idea was at first to divide Bengal into two, and weaken the Bengalee nation. The idea now is to divide the Bengalee language into a number of dialects, and retard the growth of one uniform national literature. The English Government will not permit the Irish, the Welsh, the Scotch to learn any other language than the English, so that these separate races may form themselves into one homogeneous nation through one national language. But though we live under the same Government, they will have a separate arrangement for us. As we cannot improve

the motives of those engaged in this silly work, so we say again, reason has gone mad, and hence so many insane measures, one after another, are being rained down upon our heads.

We have to ask one question to the rulers of the land. Have they really nothing serious to engage their attention? The people in every part of the Province are crying for wholesome water. By drinking foul water, which is poison, they bring upon themselves deadly diseases. As a matter of fact, cholera and fevers are carrying off lakhs and lakhs year after year. They are dying like fleas for want of medicine and medical help. Enter any village you like; and what you see is that while it teemed with happy and healthy faces, three decades ago, it has now become the abode of a sickly and dying race of human beings who do not live but drag a miserable existence. The Government has no heart to appoint Committees to enquire into these matters and recommend remedies for this dismal state of things; but, its zeal knows no bounds when it has to consider such foolish questions as to how school masters should be compelled to pronounce English words correctly, or how a number of new dialects are to be manufactured, ostensibly for the benefit of the agriculturists, really for dealing a deadly blow to the growth of the national literature. And the result is, the people are losing confidence in their rulers, and the latter are growing more and more unsympathetic.

THERE is a talk of a deputation waiting upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose of getting the Government Resolution on the subject of introducing seven or more dialects in Bengal and Behar rescinded. Considering the feeling of alarm which it has aroused, and also considering its untenable nature, we have no doubt that Sir Andrew Fraser will drop the measure; for, we cannot believe he has any hand in it. It is in fact Mr. Pedler's work, and it must have been fastened upon his chief at an unguarded moment. As the proposal is creating unnecessary uneasiness in the minds of the public, the sooner it is done away with the better.

THE manner in which the sum of Rs. 20,000, belonging to the rate-payers, was voted away for an address and a present to their Royal Highnesses, by a handful of men who now form the Corporation, shows how quite sane people, on certain occasions, can perform strange commiserations. There is no doubt that, of the present race of Municipal Commissioners, Mr. Shirley Tremaigne is one of the best. He is wide-awake, intelligent and shrewd and has off and on tried his best to protect the interest of the rate-payers. The spectacle was therefore rather queer that, he of all men should be overtaken by a fit of loyalty to the Crown, and duty to rate-payers. Now, loyalty, reason, and duty to rate-payers. Now, loyalty is to be loyal; but why should it be very largely trade on their loyalty by making the loyalists trade for it, instead of opening their others pay for it. Says Mr. Tremaigne: "I own purse-strings." The remark made that it is easy to be generous with other people's money. Gentlemen, such a remark denotes an ill-considered mind. Why, pray? On the other hand, we fancy, it is the condition of the hand, whose who would vote away, for demerits of those, the sacred funds placed in their hands, without consulting the owners of these funds, which is far from sound. Mr. Greer, as befitting his position, outdid even Mr. Tremaigne. He said: "As regards the rate-payers, if they could get the opinion of the rate-payers he was sure the rate-payers would be unanimously in favour of the proposal of spending Rs. 20,000. It is quite true the opinion of the rate-payers was not before the Commissioners, but was not every Commissioner a representative of the rate-payers; and, as head of the Corporation or all the Commissioners together, did not Mr. Greer represent the entire body of rate-payers? So when Mr. Greer himself was for the motion, the rate-payers necessarily were in favour of it! It is thus, people argue a question when they have to convert night into day and vice versa.

By the way, this incident shows what an amount of mischief can be created in this country in the name of loyalty. Many of the Commissioners voted for the proposal, and thus trampled under foot the distinct provisions of the law, simply because, the names of their Royal Highnesses were mixed up with it. The precedent laid down by the Calcutta Corporation may now be followed by other corporate bodies and a large amount of poor rate-payers' money wasted for nothing. Nay more. Every District Magistrate may be carried away by the wave of loyalty, and what well-to-do men in the interior, already pumped dry, may better be imagined than described. It should, however, be distinctly remembered that loyalty is a sentiment of the heart which is too sacred and precious to be measured or displayed by the length of the purse. It has absolutely no money value; so, those who think that the Corporation would display a large quantity of loyalty by spending twenty thousand Rupees, instead of two, put themselves in a most ridiculous position.

Does the reader know how the poor Brahmin showed his loyalty to Sree Krishna, while he was King of Dwarka? As a Brahmin, Bidoor was immediately given a royal audience as soon as his presence was announced; but as King, Sri Krishna was also entitled to some souvenir from Bidoor. Knowing that Bidoor was too poor to possess even a copper coin, Sree Krishna, in order to crack a joke, asked the Brahmin, "Friend Bidoor, what are you going to give me, your King, as a present?" Bidoor hung down his head in confusion. He was dazed at the splendour and grandeur of Sri Krishna's court; and was found hiding a piece of rag, Sri Krishna snatched it from Bidoor's hand and saw some thing tied in it. "What is there in the rag?" said his Majesty; and, as soon as he untied the piece of cloth, he saw some powdered rice in it! "Great King!" said Bidoor, "that was the only property I had, and I lay it at your feet." Sree Krishna was moved to tears at this display of unostentatious and unadulterated loyalty. He reverentially placed the worthless thing on his head and then swallowed it all saying "Bidoor, I have tasted many a sweet thing, but what you have brought for me is sweeter than even nectar itself; for, it has been seasoned with the honey of your heart." The Indians are as poor in pocket as Bidoor was; but their heart is rich. So, like Bidoor, let them welcome their Royal Highnesses, not with precious presents, for they have no money, but with their affection and respect which is the only property they have got.

The "Pioneer" of the 8th instant contains the following sensational account of an assault upon two British Officers:—

"Yet another case of an unprovoked attack on British officers by villagers is reported, this time from Bundelkhand. The officers who were unfortunate enough to incur the resentment of the rustics are Major H. L. Roberts and Major C.P. Griffin of the 1st Lancers, Skinner's Horse, which is stationed at Jhansi. They appear to have been encamped last Thursday evening in the village of Chakrapur, eleven miles out of Jhansi on the borders of the district and the Orcha State. Major Roberts and Major Griffin were walking quietly through the village when they were set upon by a mob armed with 'lathis.' Major Roberts was knocked down and received a severe wound on the head, and both he and Major Griffin received several blows on the body and arms. It might have gone hard with them had they not each managed to wrest a 'lathi' out of the hands of their adversaries upon which, seeing them no longer defenceless, the cowardly mob drew off. The case seems in many respects the most serious of the many similar instances that have occurred recently."

Apparently, the "Pioneer" has lost its head over this incident, or else he would not have given such sensational character to it. There must be another version of it, for it looks unnatural in the face of it that a number of simple Indian villagers should attack two British soldiers without provocation. Till that version is not known, the "Pioneer" should not have condemned the villagers on "expert" statements. The "Pioneer" is not content in condemning the villagers unheard but has gone to the length of advising the court that will try the case what sort of punishment should be awarded to them! Says he:—

"The plan of treating these cases as mere matters of common assault, ending in a month or two's imprisonment for such as can be identified, is certain to lead to more serious mischief and severer punishments hereafter."

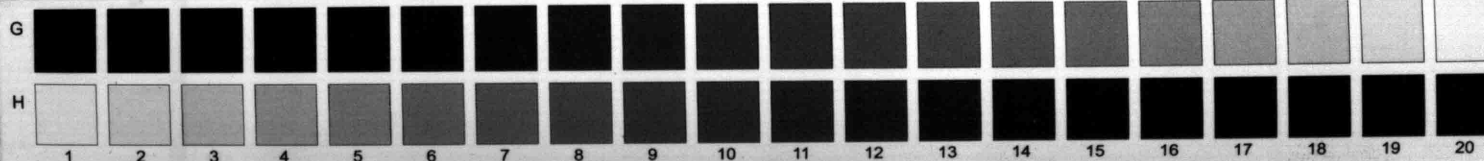
It is Europeans who now and then murder the natives of the country, sometimes in cold blood, and go scot-free, in spite of indisputable evidence,—take the O'Hara case for instance—and the "Pioneer" suggests severe punishment to Indians! Is not the "Pioneer" somewhat out of his senses?

THIS is what happened at the court of the District Magistrate of Burdwan on Wednesday, when a European Railway Ticket Collector by name Grey was undergoing trial for robbing a European Railway passenger of his cash and other valuables. The accused was caught red-handed, as some of the articles stolen were actually found in his pocket. Grey admitted the act but pleaded that he did so, while under the influence of liquor. While the Magistrate was taking his deposition, there sat in one corner of the court a girl of 15, who, by her strange conduct, became an object of tender mark. She appeared to be very much agitated and used a handkerchief now and then to dry up her tears, which were streaming down her cheeks. As soon as the accused had finished his statement, the girl and another elderly woman left their seats abruptly and entered into the dock. Their strange conduct took the whole court by surprise. The elderly woman then addressing the Magistrate implored forgiveness on behalf of the accused, while the girl was found weeping. The secret was soon out. The girl was the sweet-heart of Grey. The Magistrate, however, remained unmoved and ordered the two women to leave the dock. The complainant was then approached to, and this time with better result. He expressed his desire not to proceed with the case as he had got his stolen articles. But the law must take its course. The District Magistrate then delivered his judgment, sentencing the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment. Addressing the accused he said that he had passed such a lenient sentence because of his youth and because that was his first offence. We thank the Magistrate for the light punishment he inflicted upon the culprit; for, he would have served no purpose but only made some fellow-beings more miserable than they were by passing a severe sentence. How we wish all Magistrates had followed the example of their brother of Burdwan when disposing of similar cases, irrespective of the consideration of creed or colour. We would have thanked the Magistrate of Burdwan more warmly if the accused were an Indian, for it is the latter, and not the European, who is sadly in need of sympathetic treatment at the hands of the criminal courts.

THE defence of the much-maligned East the other day came from a quarter less expected. If Lord Curzon found nothing worthy but much which was despicable Oriental literature Lord Kitchener, who really his peer was of a different opinion, freely acknowledged, while distributing to the students of the Madrasa Ahle Sunnat the West was deeply indebted to the East for its civilization. The Commander-in-Chief was pleased to remark that in parting European education to the Indians the English were doing no meritorious but only discharging a debt which the Indians owed to the Eastern peoples. How noble the sentiments are! There are, however, English statesmen, and we are grieved to say that Lord Curzon is one of them, who think that they are eternally obliging the people of India by giving facilities to them for the acquirement of western literature and science. The Arabs learnt science and high mathematics as well as many an abstract philosophy from the Hindus. All these Europeans afterwards learnt from the Indians who had excellent colleges for imparting knowledge to the foreigners. The peans made further development; and both Hindus and Arabs are now dynasties, the former are the sole custodians of science and arts. It was very gracious of Lord Kitchener to acknowledge in public manner what West owed to the East, specially immediately after the occurrence of the unfortunate incident in connection with the Convocation speech of the Viceroy.

LADY CURZON before her departure from India is reported to have said to a representative of the "Daily Mail":—

"I have added some operation theatre to Lady Dufferin's hospitals, but my work is to get hold of those native doctors, who are profoundly ignorant and mostly unable to read or write, and to them I have numerous local committees and we arrange lectures for the women, persuade them to come and learn, and I have had a few of the medical text-





translated into every vernacular; and though it is all very slow work, the women are going distinctly more willing to learn."

The present race of Indian mid-wives are no doubt ignorant; not so were their predecessors, who were very experienced experts in their line. But like many other excellent Indian institutions, the institution of the old indigenous mid-wives was also swept away with the advent of the present rulers in this country. One need not wonder at the ignorance of untrained Indian mid-wives when it is remembered how appallingly ignorant most English mid-wives are in England itself—so ignorant in fact that special agencies are at work, like that Lady Curzon mentions in India, but without effecting, we are told, any great improvement. The English mid-wives worked—probably still in the majority of cases do work—by the crudest rule of thumb and without the slightest knowledge of the reasons for anything they did. Sairy Gamp in Dickens's novel showed the typical nurse before nurses were properly trained. And at present English mid-wives to a large extent are, we believe, untrained. However, we are thankful to Lady Curzon for her laudable attempts to educate the Indian mid-wives. But, what we submit is that, the Lady Dufferin Fund can be utilized in a still better way. It is to afford medical relief to the millions in the interior. Lady Dufferin might be sent out to the villages and tents of thousands of poor women saved from untimely deaths. Indeed they—both males and females in the interior—actually die like fleas for want of medicine and medical help from diseases which can be easily cured by proper treatment. Her Ladyship will earn the blessings of these unfortunate millions if she can apply the Lady Dufferin Fund to the removal of their sufferings.

We have often expressed it as our opinion in these columns that one of the methods of regenerating India is to so educate the masses as to enable them to realize their true status in the Empire. Before 1859 the ryots of Bengal entertained the notion that as subjects of the British Government they were bound to sow indigo for their sovereign, and any refusal to do it would be considered as treason and punished by law. But Sir J. P. Grant dispelled this mischievous notion by officially proclaiming the fact in a Resolution that the sowing of indigo was absolutely optional with them. There were many other things in that document but with which the ryots were not much concerned; what they wanted to know was that the sowing of indigo was not compulsory. This portion of Sir J. P. Grant's Proclamation was translated, copied, and circulated broad-cast all over the indigo districts. And it decided the fate of indigo; for as soon as the ryots came to know that the sowing of indigo was optional with them, they took a vow never to touch indigo seed again.

In the same manner what our patriots have got to do is to teach the ryots of Bengal just at this moment, what their rights and privileges are, so that they may not only take part in the public affairs of the Empire, but also become an important factor in the administration of the country. We shall explain by a concrete example how this can be done. Just close to the place where the Jhinkergatcha meeting was held, another is going to be held. This organization is called the mela of Kaimcolah, the latter being a village about 4 miles north of Jhinkergatcha. An immense gathering is expected on the spot, where a mela will be held, and which is expected to continue for seven days. The organisers intend to take advantage of this circumstance to explain to the assembled ryots the real position of the people of India in the Empire. In short, what the organisers intend to do is to translate and explain the Proclamation of Queen Victoria of 1859; for, that invaluable document will at once make it plain to the thousands gathered on the occasion, that they are not South Carolina slaves, but British subjects, possessing all the inestimable rights of British citizenship, and that if they do not exercise any one of them, it is all due to their ignorance and apathy. Such melas are held annually in various places of every district, and they may be utilized for the purposes of educating the masses in their political, social, industrial and sanitary duties, and the way for the regeneration of the country may in this way be paved.

From the report on the working of the department of Agriculture of the Central provinces for the last official year, just out, it appears that experiments were conducted at the Nagpur Farm. The work performed on the farm may be considered under the following heads:

(a) Experimental cultivation to determine comparative merits of different methods of cultivation.—In 1902-03, under the advice of the Inspector-General of Agriculture, the name of experiments was subjected to extensive alterations; consequently out of the 6 series only 2 for testing the effect of different manures on wheat are likely to afford conclusive results in the near future.

(b) Cultivation of different varieties of crops with the view of discovering good varieties well suited to this part of the provinces.—Out of a large number of varieties cultivated, only three kinds of yearly rice from the Punjab and one variety of bajra from Allahabad were considered worth cultivating on an extended scale in the current year.

(c) Cultivation of selected varieties for seed distribution.—Seed of 5 varieties of cotton, 4 of jute, 2 of rice, 4 of wheat, and 6 of other crops was distributed, most of which through the District Agricultural and Horticultural Associations. The acclimatized and Georgian cotton seed was distributed for the first time. Part of it was given through the Manager of the Empress and arrangements are being made to see that the cultivators shall receive the value of the produce.

(d) Production of new varieties of cotton.—wheat obtained by cross-fertilization, which experiments in this direction have been commenced in the preceding year, have been continued. The object is to produce cotton combining the productive powers and high yields of the local varieties with the high class lint of exotic kinds, and to produce a wheat-resistant wheat of good milling quality. 21 varieties of hybrid cotton were cultivated, and the Manager of the Empress kindly examined and reported upon the results of 17 of these. The results are decidedly encouraging. 23 varieties of hybrid wheat were cultivated, but it is too early yet to pronounce any decided opinion on the results.

(e) Investigation of plant diseases.—Experiments were continued with the view of determining the degree of strength to which sulphate of copper solution can be safely used for preventing smut in jute, and endeavours were made, in collaboration with Dr. Butler (Cryptogamic Botanist to Government of India) and Dr. Leather (Agricultural Chemist to Government of India) to discover a remedy for the fungoid disease which frequently ruins the tur crop in these provinces.

(f) Trial of implements.—Several new implements were tried during the year with good results, and one of these, a cheap fodder-cutter, may find a market amongst cultivators in the Nagpur country and Berar.

(g) Work in combination with the Demonstration Branch of the Agricultural Department.—The Demonstration Branch made use of the results worked out on the farm in the following directions:—

Introduction of new or improved varieties of crops.

Introduction of fodder-cutters and winnowing machines.

Prevention of smut in jute.

## SCRAPS.

RAIN is reported from most of the districts of Bengal and in some the fall was moderately heavy. The prospects of crops have been somewhat impaired by the rain and frost of February. The outturn of oilseeds is, however, estimated at 90 per cent of a normal crop. Harvesting of "rabi" lancing of poppy, and preparation of land for autumn crops are in progress. Cattle-disease is reported from nine districts. Fodder and water are sufficient. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, has fallen in five, and is stationary in the remainder.

Small-pox is still raging in Bombay with undiminished vigour. Between fifty and sixty fresh cases are reported every day, and this is having a most prejudicial effect upon the public health. The actual number of cases is probably far in advance of the official figures. Very many Europeans are being attacked and the infectious wards at the European General Hospital are crowded to overflowing. The mortality in Bombay from all causes for the week ended the 6th March was 1,812, and the deaths recorded from plague 860, an increase of 91 in the latter and 86 in the total. The total in the corresponding week in the preceding year was 1,674 and that of cases of plague recorded 968.

GENERAL NOGI, whose name has now become a household word all over the civilized world is struggling hard between the calls of nature and those of living patriotism. He has lost his two sons and his only nephew. So there is none now left to inherit his name. When the news of the death of his last son was conveyed to him, he did not outwardly show the least sign of emotion. On the contrary, on the later date he explained that the death of his sons seemed almost a necessity for it best fitted him to sympathize with the sorrows of those whom he sent down to death. But, all the same, the blow is lacerating his heart. Sometimes when night came and when others having retired to rest he believed himself alone and unobserved, he would sit with his head bowed on his hands, the tears welling through his hands. Those that know him well knew that grief for the gallant men falling around his pained him as much as the thought of his own house left desolate.

So far as is known at present the arrangements in connection with the tour which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are to make in India next winter are not yet finally settled, but it is probable that the landing will take place at Bombay about the 9th of November for the celebration of the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor and that the Prince and Princess will be in Calcutta in Christmas week for the Viceroy's Cup race and the laying of the foundation stone for the Victoria Memorial on the Maidan. Visits to Agra, Delhi, Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and some of the Rajputana States, including Bikanir, also to Cawnpore and Lucknow, are all practically certain to be included. Madras, Hyderabad and Mysore may also confidently look forward to seeing their Royal Highnesses. The Prince is a keen sportsman, and will, no doubt, be shown some of the shooting for which Mysore is famous. A big tiger shoot is also likely to be arranged in either Nepal or Assam.

Quite apart from the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, says the "Englishman," which deals mainly with the northern section of the town and the details of which should shortly appear, very great improvements are projected in the business quarters of Calcutta and in the locality surrounding Government House. Amongst the buildings in the business quarter which will shortly be ready must be included the new offices which are being built for Messrs. Martin and Co. But, while, all these improvements are taking place in Calcutta and the project for an imposing terminal station at Howrah has assumed a definite shape no progress apparently has been made with the proposal for constructing another bridge, and one capable of bearing railway traffic, over the Hughli. Our contemporary next observes that the Calcutta Improvement Scheme does not contemplate a new bridge and adds that in lieu of a separate bridge trade is being very much hampered. We have of course protested against the scheme being given effect to, but what will it avail in these days of autocracy!

"Lord Curzon had refused to receive the resolutions of the National Congress, on the ground that his doing so would set up a bad precedent. He had made the greatest possible mistake from his own point of view, and he had missed the most favourable opportunity of recovering his popularity in India and acquiring government under which they lived. But unlike the Russians, they were not revolutionaries, and they had no disposition to use force. That temper, however, would not always last. The duty of Englishman at home was not to bother about details of Indian government, but to concern themselves with large principles and insist upon the extension of that self-government which had raised our race to influence over the people which was essential to a ruler. For various reasons Lord Curzon had lost the confidence of educated Indians. He had pursued a policy of reaction, quite alien to that followed by his distinguished predecessors, Lord Ripon. The educated classes were gravely discontented, for they saw the administration being more and more brought under a bureaucracy. Like the Russians, they wanted to liberalise the Colonies from the position of dependencies to that of friends and allies."

## ANGLO-INDIAN AND INDO-ENGLISH TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Feb. 17.

### SIR FRANK YOUNGHUSBAN'S THE INITIATOR OF THE TIBET MISSION TESTIMONY.

A definite statement made by Sir Frank Younghusband in his address on the "Geographical Results of the Tibet Mission" at this week's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, had the effect of making the Viceroy's "guru" look rather foolish. Mr. Oscar Browning, a week or two ago, wrote to the "Daily News" in an indignant manner to declare that the Viceroy who was "snubbed" by the Home Government was not Lord Curzon, but Lord Amphil. Lord Curzon was in England at the time the "snubbing" dispatches were sent; Lord Amphil was at the head of affairs in India. Quite true, replied the Editor of the "Daily News," but it was Lord Curzon's policy that the acting Viceroy was carrying out. In support of this view which has been well known ever since the Mission started, Sir Frank Younghusband gave direct testimony when he told the Royal Geographical Society that it was one of their own Gold Medallists, "the great Viceroy of India," to whose initiative the whole enterprise was due, and without whose constant support it could scarcely have been carried to so successful an issue. As was remarked in these letters at the time, Lord Curzon's presence in England probably brought that force to bear on the Government which gained their sanction to the advance on Lhasa. Had he been in India, had his strong personality only acted through thousands of miles of distance, the "weakness and wobbling" of the Government on the question—a weakness, and wobbling that has been most severely criticised here—might have proved strong enough to have changed the course of events in Tibet.

Sir Frank Younghusband gave much interesting information of a geographical nature to the large audience which gave him so enthusiastic a reception in London last Monday, but he made one or two slight references to the political aspect of the matter. He went so far as to intimate that he had almost a hopeless task to accomplish in gaining the needed signatures to the Convention in so short a time, and though he declared that when the signatures were duly affixed the Tibetans were "as happy as possible," it was evident from his tone that he was intensely relieved at the unexpected accomplishment of so difficult a matter, in a few days which made it possible to "prepare for our return to India." Not that Sir Frank was in any way lacking in personal courage, but he had no desire to be in a position to extol Lhasa as a winter resort.

On the question of the Treaty a brief reference must be made to a letter which appeared in the "Pall Mall Gazette" on Feb. 11, over the signature "Hathi," in which the writer says a word in praise of Mr. Brodick. His chief point is this: if it was unnecessary to trouble ourselves about Tibet before the Russian expansion in Manchuria, why need we do so now that her advances in that direction have been rendered abortive? Expansion of India through the subduing of turbulent frontier tribes must go on, says "Hathi," but there is no need to seek new methods of enlargement.

### WHAT LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The sway of Lord Curzon as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports has been brief. Walmer Castle was just a holiday home. That his residence there should have been traught with such deep anxiety is regretted by all who know him and his wife personally and by the general public. As a holiday home for the weary Viceroy Walmer, in spite of its historic associations, its picturesqueness, and the antiquated ceremonial which accompanies the installation of a Warden, was not a success; Lady Curzon's most serious illness has brought matters to a climax, and now the old Castle is to be no longer the residence of the Warden. True, the new Warden is a prince of Royal blood, but he will not reside at the Castle. It is to be thrown open to the public as a monument of historic interest, and after May 1st next, no doubt numbers of visitors will avail themselves of the pleasure of wandering through the rooms that have so interesting a history and on the ramparts and in the gardens made famous by distinguished Wardens of the past. The news published this week no doubt accounts for the somewhat mysterious visit paid by His Majesty the King to Walmer some little time ago when, in company with Lord George Hamilton, he inspected the Castle. All possibility of danger will doubtless linger for some time of the old Castle, and a pathetic memory will be removed before the public are admitted with death which was waged there by the wife of the present Viceroy of India.

In connection with the report that the Prince and Princess of Wales would visit India in August this year, it may be mentioned here that a speedy denial was immediately forthcoming of so absurd a statement. No one would expect the Heir Apparent to the Throne to arrive in India until the cold season set in, and it is hardly probable that long-talked of visit taking place during Lord Curzon's term of office; but there are many circumstances to be taken into consideration before the Prince can leave England for a lengthy period, public as well as personal considerations. Whether the coming cold weather will witness his landing on the Apollo Bund, Bombay is a matter on which the public are, as yet, entirely in the dark.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, to be called by the Sheriff, will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 21st instant, under the presidency of H. E. the Governor, to consider what steps should be adopted with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. J. N. Tata.

The Report for 1903 of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India throws a flood of light on the conditions under which the European soldier lives in India. There are now seventy thousand European troops in the country, and of these 1,033.4 per mille were admitted to hospital during the year. The chief causes of sickness were venereal diseases and ague, which account for a little over 23 per cent of the total number of admissions. The deaths amounted to 13.05 per mille, the chief causes of mortality being, as usual, enteric fever and abscess of the liver.

## Calcutta and Moussil.

Bengal Bank.—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal on Thursday raised the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

Reserve Forest.—A notification in the "Gazette" declares that the forest Sachaphu in the district of Jalpaiguri shall be reserved forest from 1st April next.

Reversion.—Mr. Booth, Director of Public Instruction, Assam, reverts shortly to the Bengal Education Service, from which he has been absent nearly eight years.

The Viceroy's Spring Tour.—The Viceroy's spring tour will shortly be ready. His Excellency will probably leave Calcutta on the 29th instant, and arrive at Simla about the middle of April.

Presidency Division Commissioner.—The Hon'ble Mr. Collin is proceeding on six months' leave, and it is understood that Mr. Duke, from Gya, will act as Commissioner, Presidency Division, during his absence.

Inoculation for Cholera.—It has finally been decided that inoculation of the gard-m coolies for cholera shall be discontinued. Both the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam have concurred in this.

Malda-Katihar Extension.—The length of this line from Malda to Godagari is being re-surveyed under instructions from Mr. Haughton, the Engineer-in-Chief of the line. This new alignment will reduce the length by about 5 miles, and will have some other advantage over the old one lately surveyed by Mr. W. Nathan.—"I. Engineering."

A Query.—A correspondent writes:—"Will you or any of your readers inform me how much is the annual expense of the Viceroy's private staff, such as comptroller General of the Viceroy's Household, stewards, European Superintendents of carriages and horses etc. Are they paid from the Viceroy's private purse or by the starving Indian tax-payers?"

Scientific and Industrial Association.—Messrs. K. C. Nandi B.A., B.E., D. N. Roy B.A., I.B., De B.A., B. A. Tahir B.A., and L. M. Sen, five of the scholars of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians left for England yesterday by the S. S. "Reva," seven other students are starting on Monday next for Japan and two others leave for England shortly.

Departmental Examination.—A local Examination Committee for the ensuing Half-yearly Departmental Examination of Junior Civilians, Deputy Magistrates and others to be held at 11 a.m. on the 25th April 1905 and the two following days, will be convened at the office of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division at No. 3 Charnock Place, Calcutta, for officers employed in the Presidency and the Burdwan Divisions.

Plague Mortality.—With the gradual advance of summer, there is a noticeable recurrence of plague all over India except Mysore, Hyderabad State, Rajputana and Kashmir. The mortality for the week ending 4th March, rose from 29,465 to 34,139 against 28,919 for the corresponding period of a last year. In Calcutta, the figures rose from 130 to 213; Bengal, 4,914 to 8,543; United Provinces, 12,213 to 15,089; the Punjab, 6,940 to 7,952; Bombay City, 735 to 828; Bombay District, 2,205 to 2,464; Central Provinces, 403 to 429; Central India, 34 to 139. At Aden the figures fell from 242 to 184.

Suit against the Manager of an Estate.—At the High Court before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Hill, instructed by Babu Bhupendra Nath Bose, applied, on behalf of the Ranees of Bhawalpore, for leave to file a plaint against H. Heard, manager under the Court of Wards, for wrongful interference with the management of the plaintiff's estate. The plaint was admitted and written statement directed to be filed. Mr. Hill next obtained a rule on behalf of the plaintiff calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from interfering with the management of the estate pending the hearing of the suit.

A Suit for Dissolution of Marriage.—At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Martelli of Messrs Leslie and Hinds, applied on behalf of the petitioner in the divorce suit of Ernest Alfred Rae vs. Mary Rae for leave to file a supplementary petition. When the original petition was filed in November last the respondent was accused of having committed adultery with some person unknown. Since then the petitioner had discovered a correspondent, and he (the petitioner) now asked for leave to file a supplementary petition giving the name of Fenn as the co-respondent, and also asked that the supplementary petition might be added to the original petition. His lordship granted the application.

Assam Weather and Crops.—Slight rain in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur; elsewhere no rain. Hoing of tea, gathering of pulses and mustard, pressing of sugarcane, and ploughing for early and late rice and jute in progress. Pruning of tea finished in places. Plucking of cotton continued; outturn of cotton generally good and of sugarcane fair. The prospects good in Sylhet and Sibsagar; fair in other places. Prospect of linseed and early transplanted rice in Sylhet good, of mustard good in Sylhet and Darrang, and fair in other districts. Cattle-disease prevalent in five districts. Fodder insufficient in Cachar and in hills. Prices of common rice—Silehar 19, Sylhet 18, Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur, Nowgong, and Sibsagar 16, and Dibrugarh 14 seers per rupee.

Medical Department.—Military Assistant Surgeon A. R. Duckworth, on general duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is posted permanently to that institution, vice Military Assistant Surgeon J. E. L. Chinal, resigned. Dr. R. H. Pulipaka, Civil Surgeon, stationed at Serampore, is transferred to Khulna. Military Assistant Surgeon J. C. Gillmon, House Surgeon of the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, is appointed to act as a Civil Surgeon, and is posted to Serampore. Military Assistant Surgeon A. E. DuBois, attached to the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as House Surgeon of the Mitford Hospital, Dacca, during the absence on deputation, of Military Assistant Surgeon J. G. Gilmon. Military Assistant Surgeon H. V. Mann, on general duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as a Military Assistant Surgeon, attached to that institution during the absence, on deputation, of Military Assistant Surgeon A. E. DuBois. The services of Captain A. W. R. Cochrane, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department. Captain C. A. Lane, I.M.S., Officiating First Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed privilege leave combined with furlough for eight months.

Waste of Public Money.—Writes a correspondent from Hooghly:—"In your issue of yesterday, a correspondent expressed his surprise at the extravagance of the P.W.D. in embellish the 'Ejles' and private room of the Collector of Hooghly. The Collector is no other than Mr. Carey. The P.W.D. is under him and his subordinate, the District Engineer, to gain his favour made extravagant expenses to paint his rooms, to marble the floor and to cover a portion of the verandah with costly screens and fit it with panthas, so that Mr. Carey may enjoy the afternoon breeze. The Commissioner and the Sessions Judge have their rooms in the same building as well as several Sub-Judges and Deputy Magistrates but their rooms are as before. Will Government sanction this sort of arrangement?"

Civil Medical Department.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Satish Chandra Ghosh is appointed to act at the Jamalpur Subdivision and Dispensary, in the Mymensingh district, during the absence, on leave, of Senior Assistant Surgeon Hari Charan Sen, Third grade Assistant Surgeon Nirad Charan Mukerjee, at present officiating at the Jamalpur Subdivision and Dispensary, in the Mymensingh district, is appointed to the Motihari Dispensary, vice first grade Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohan Sen transferred. First grade Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohan Sen, of the Motihari Dispensary, is appointed to the Dinapore Subdivision and Dispensary, in the Patna district. Senior Assistant Surgeon Hari Charan Sen, of the Jamalpur Subdivision and Dispensary, in the Mymensingh district, is allowed privilege leave combined with leave on medical certificate for nine months.

Subordinate Educational Service.—Maulvi Abdul Maqsood, B.A., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore is allowed leave of absence for fifteen days. Subject to the consent of the District Board of Jessore, Babu Priya Nath Brahmachari, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Jessore is appointed to act as Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Maulvi Abdul Maqsood. The following arrangements are sanctioned:—(1) Babu Surendra Nath Ghosh, M.A., First Laboratory Assistant in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur is appointed to be an Assistant Master (Science Teacher) in the Ashanulla School of Engineering, Dacca. (2) Babu Gopal Chandra Ghosh B.A., Second Laboratory Assistant in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur is appointed to be First Laboratory Assistant in the same College. Babu Mani Charan Mohapatra Sub-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Tributary Mahals is allowed furlough for four months. Babu Kamada Charan Chakravarti, B.A., an Assistant Master (Science Teacher) in the Hooghly Collegiate School, now under training in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, is appointed to be Demonstrator in the Rajshahi College, but he will remain under training for the rest of his term. Babu Tarakeswar Bhattacharjee, M.A., is appointed to act as Demonstrator in the Rajshahi College, on a salary of Rs. 50 a month, during the deputation of Babu Kamada Charan Chakravarti.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.—Mar. 11.

Mr. A. B. Wilson, Registrar of the Legislative Department of the Government of India, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Mr. G. W. Marshall, a Superintendent in the Foreign Department, is appointed to be Registrar of the Legislative Department of the Government of India vice Mr. A. B. Wilson.

The services of Captain C. J. Robertson-Milne, M.B., I.M.S., (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The services of Captain E. J. Morgan, M.B., I.M.S., are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Mr. J. B. D'Silva, Superintendent of the office of the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed to be Personal Assistant to the Inspector General, with effect from the 13th February 1905.

Mr. R. McIntosh, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, Madras, is transferred to Burma in the interests of the public service, with effect from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties as Inspector, Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Executive Engineer 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank with effect from the 23rd February 1905.

Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

## ASSAM GAZETTE.

Babu Kisori Mohan Sen, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Gauhati, is transferred to Jorhat.

Munshi Muhib Uddin Ahmad, B.A., B.L. Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Sub-Registrar of Barpeta, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he took charge of the office.

With effect from the 21st December 1904, in consequence of the transfer to Bengal of Mr. J. Donald, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem.—Mr. P. E. Cammiche, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, and officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, sub pro tem, Mr. F. W. Strong, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, but to continue to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

With effect from the 4th January 1905, in consequence of the absence on special duty of Mr. A. Majid, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.—Mr. J. G. Dunlop, I.C.S., Officiating Assistant Commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st grade Mr. A. J. Lane, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

The Chief Commissioner approves the nomination of the following gentlemen as members of the Dhubri Local Board:—

Babu Nriyaa Gopal Chatterji, B. L., re-appointed Babu Narendra Chandra Sen, vice Babu Jagat Chandra Das (deceased) and Sri Sadek Ali (deceased).

The Chief Commissioner approves the election of Mr. T. A. Hunt as a member of the North Sylhet Local Board, vice Mr. D. F. Campbell resigned.



## High Court.—March 10.

## CRIMINAL BENCH.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mitra.)

## MALI VS. CAREY.

## CASE TRANSFERRED.

Babu Bepin Chandra Mullick, Vakil, appeared in support of a rule obtained by one Sukh Dev Chhatr, formerly a "mali" in the service of Mr. Carey, the District Magistrate of Hooghly, for the transfer of the suit instituted against the petitioner by Mr. Carey in the Small Causes Court at Hooghly. It will be remembered that Mr. Carey brought a suit in the Small Causes Court against the petitioner for the recovery of Rs. 210. Mr. Carey's allegations were that the "mali" left his service on the 11th October last as Mr. Carey did not require the services of three coolies. As the petitioner left the service without giving a month's notice, Mr. Carey claimed Rs. 50 for the inconvenience caused. He also claimed Rs. 20 for bringing two "malis" and Rs. 140 for loss caused to seeds, plants and gardening instruments as no other "mali" could be had for over a month. The petitioner's allegations were that on receipt of the summons and a copy of the plaint in the suit he wished to engage a pleader but no one was willing to accept his "Vakalatnama" against the District Magistrate.

Babu Pramatha Nath Sen, Vakil, appeared for Mr. Carey to show cause against the rule. He submitted that the case ought not to be transferred. An affidavit of a local pleader was also presented to show that some junior as well as senior pleaders were willing to appear against the District Magistrate. Mr. Justice Mitra enquired whether it is a fact, as reported in newspapers, that Mr. Carey was implicated in a criminal case. The Vakil for Mr. Carey admitted it.

His Lordship the Chief Justice delivered a strongly worded judgment. His Lordship remarked that he was surprised that Mr. Carey chose to oppose the Rule for the transfer. In spite of the affidavit of the pleader of Hooghly stating that there were some senior and junior pleaders willing to appear against the District Magistrate and that he himself was willing to take up the brief on behalf of the petitioner His Lordship thought that under the circumstances of the case it ought to be transferred to some other District. The Rule was accordingly made absolute and the case was transferred to the Small Causes Court at Sealdah.

(Before Justices Henderson and Geidt.)

## CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Ashman Tamang was engaged by Mrs. Annie Jewith on the 12th September last, as cook and table servant up to the 9th October. He had not been paid his wages for September. The case for the prosecution was that Mrs. Jewith desired her son to inspect the appellants' certificates, as she was doubtful as to retaining him any longer in her service; her son Henry went to the servants' quarters to demand them of him. While there Henry was attacked by Ashman with a stick and received very serious injuries. Ashman was thereafter placed on his trial before the Joint Magistrate of Darjeeling who convicted him under sec. 335 I. P. Code (causing grievous hurt) and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Against that Ashman moved the Sessions Judge of Darjeeling who dismissed the appeal. Aggrieved by the order of the Sessions Judge Ashman moved this court.

Mr. K. N. Chowdhury with Babu Dwarka Nath Mitra appeared for the petitioner. Their Lordships after hearing the learned counsel issued a rule on the District Magistrate to show cause why the sentence should not be reduced as it is too severe.

## A DEFAMATION CASE.

In this case the petitioner Sarada Sanker Moitra, who was a Mookiet at Palamou, had been convicted of defamation and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20. The words complained of were said to have been used by the petitioner in a case which he was conducting on behalf of the defendant and while the complainant Moheshari Chandra was giving evidence in the witness-box and was under cross-examination by the petitioner in the course of his cross-examination the petitioner asked the complainant "whether or not a criminal case was brought against you by a tenant of yours alleging that you had forcibly ejected his house and made your own?" This question was disallowed by the Court and thereupon the petitioner replied that his object was to show that the complainant was a dishonest and oppressive man.

Mr. P. Mitter with Babu Hara Chandra Chatterjee appeared for the petitioner. Their Lordships observed that the petitioner was acting under the instruction of his client and that it was not found that there had been any express malice on his part. Under those circumstances their Lordships considered that the case falls within the exception of Sec. 499 I.P.C. The rule was made absolute and the fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

## A CASE UNDER THE SUMMARY PROCEDURE.

In this case one Kula Chandra Dev and another were convicted under Sec. 143 I.P.C. and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each with an order to execute bonds for Rs. 50 each with two sureties each by a Magistrate of Sylhet. The trial was under the summary procedure and the trying Magistrate did not briefly state any reason for convicting the accused persons. An appeal was preferred to the Sessions Judge and the trying Magistrate in his explanation to the Sessions Judge submitted that it was through oversight that he omitted to record any reasons. The Sessions Judge thereupon dismissed the appeal. Against that the accused persons moved this Court, a rule was issued, which came on for hearing to-day.

Their Lordships after hearing Babu Dasarathi Sanyal, who appeared in support of the rule, delivered the following judgment: The petitioners in this case were tried under the summary procedure and sentenced under Sec. 143 I.P.C. to three months' rigorous imprisonment to execute bonds for Rs. 50 each with two sureties to keep the peace for one year, in default to undergo one year's simple imprisonment. The trying Magistrate has omitted to write judgment under the circumstances, we think, we are bound to set aside the conviction and sentence and the order for security. With a view to determine whether one should direct a new trial or not we have perused the evidence and we think that it is not necessary to direct a new trial.

## A RULE MADE ABSOLUTE.

Babu Atulya Charan Basu appeared in support of a rule calling upon the District Magistrate of Shahabad to show cause why the order of the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Sasaram and affirmed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Shahabad should not be set aside. The facts of the case are as follows:—On the 20th October 1902 one Ganesh Singh on behalf of Rupnarain Singh, proprietor of village Chupra lodged a complaint before the then Joint Magistrate of Sasaram alleging that the petitioners and others were erecting a bund in the Pyne, leading off from the Koo river into their village, that he went up to them to remonstrate, whereupon Balmukund Pandey ordered the petitioners to seize him and he was accordingly seized and beaten with lathies in presence of the Police who were present but did nothing. On receipt of the complaint, the Sub-divisional Officer held a local enquiry and passed the following order on the 1st of November 1902: "I have visited the place of occurrence and have satisfied myself that a dispute is going on about a pyne. I do not think that any assault took place, though the complainant may have been forcibly prevented from interfering with the bund. I do not think there is any ground for a criminal proceeding of this nature, as it is quite obvious that complaint has been brought in order to try and settle the question as to the right to use the pyne. The police has reported that there is danger of a breach of the peace after making an enquiry. I shall therefore take proceeding under section 147 C. P. C. on the report and shall dismiss the present complaint—case dismissed under section 203 C. P. C." Thereupon proceedings under section 147 of the code of criminal procedure were drawn up between one Tapsi Singh, servant of Raghubat Pandey and Balmukund Pandey as first party and Rupnarain Singh, Ganesh Singh, Haturam Singh as second party and both parties were called upon to appear before the Sub-divisional Officer on the 19th November 1902 and to file written statements of their respective claims as to the right of free passage of the water through the Pyne which floods from the Koo river. Rupnarain Singh and Ganesh Singh filed their written statement to the effect that in the month of Kartik the first party put up a bund by force and at the place when the Baka turns eastward from the south that they had sustained great loss by the erection of the bund and prayed that the said bund might be removed. The Sub-divisional Magistrate after hearing the evidence adduced by the parties passed an order the material portion of which runs as follows:—I am of opinion that recently they or the 2nd party have been making use of the water of this other pyne whether the channel which they used was an overflow channel or not under the circumstances I am not empowered under the section under which proceeding has been instituted to affirm the right of the Chandi Malik to make a bund in the pyne or to prevent the water from flowing naturally along the channel. I therefore direct that until either party has established his right to take any other action with the water it shall be allowed to flow naturally in the channel and no bund or other obstruction shall be raised in the channel." No order was passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate for the removal of the bund erected by the petitioner. On the 11th September, Ganesh and Mahabir Chowdhury lodged an information with the Police that there is a channel which runs towards the east and falls into the Jamia Tal of Mouza Chapra, that Tapsi Roy tehsildar Bades Upadhyaya and others about 400 or 500 persons of village Chandi, Japur were repairing the bund in existence that they on behalf of their master Rupnarain Singh remonstrated and tried to prevent the Chandi people from erecting the bund but the latter paid no heed to their remonstrances and that there was every likelihood of a breach of the peace. The police investigated the case and sent up the petitioners for trial before Mr. Milne the present Sub-Divisional officer of Sasaram on the 25th September 1904. Thereupon the petitioners were put on their trial on charges under section 147 and 430 I.P.C. and were eventually convicted of the former charge and the petitioner Tapsi Rai was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, the petitioners Jata Kundu, Ram Lal Koeri, Dega Koeri, Mangra Koeri and Shahabad Koeri, Padanath Koeri and Tapsi Ahir to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment each and the petitioner Baburam Koeri, Channu Koeri, Sakhai Ahir and Tufan Jolah to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment each under sec. 147 I.P.C. on the 19th November 1904. From the conviction and sentence the petitioners appealed to the Sessions Judge of Shahabad who dismissed the petitioner's appeal.

Their Lordships after hearing Baboo Atulya Charan Basu made the rule absolute.

## TRUTH AS TAUGHT IN THE EAST.

(From a Correspondent.)

Bombay, Mar. 4.  
Here is an abstract of the lecture delivered by Mrs. Stannard, at the Ramji Cowasji Institute, Bombay, the other day.

Mrs. Stannard was introduced to the audience by Govind Rao, Mysore, B.A., L.L.B., in the absence of Principal MacMillan, who was not able to attend the meeting owing to an unexpected engagement. Mrs. Stannard commenced by communicating her warm greetings to her Indian fellow-workers in the cause of Truth and said that she had been sent out to India with the best wishes of her many English and French friends to be communicated in the same manner. She then explained that the reason for her taking all this trouble of a long and distant voyage, lay not so much in a desire for sight-seeing in India as in the desire to learn Truth from Eastern Vedantic teachings through Eastern teachers. The modern world, she said, had been dawning upon that grand central idea of Vedanta, i.e. Unity and she then entered into giving a description of how societies in the West had been slowly and gradually preparing her to receive this idea. This present trend of western thought towards what she describes as the higher monism was felt not only in religious and philosophical schools, but also most strikingly of all in the highest of scientific centres. Science, she declared, the deeper it probed into the root-nature of things—the further it pushed its studies into the law of cause and effect—the more surely did it emerge from its experimental research, imbued with the glowing discovery that an intelligent direction was ever present making its influence felt guiding and ruling manifestation on every plane of activity. This aspect of persistent consciousness in matter becoming more and more clearly demonstrable by accurate observation

brought the western evolution in advanced thought ever nearer and nearer to a conception of one central reality—one universal mind—a position the deepest thinkers and metaphysicians of India had always maintained and taught from time immemorial. The note of higher monism has been recently nobly upheld by Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent physicist, who in a recent contribution to the "Hobart Journal" bravely proclaimed this conception of the Universe as against the lower materialistic monism of Haeckle in his well-known book "The Riddle of the Universe." The East could learn much from the West certainly but then the East must understand more clearly just what the West has to offer which is of use to complete and complement the great Vedantic school of thought. The West could teach her to demonstrate by exact methods of observation and experiment—by processes which are accurate—this scientific thought of her teachers. The West has learnt to weigh and measure to classify and concede, but when the West has completed her work in this respect then she will have to draw for her higher deeper knowledge largely from Indian metaphysics and philosophy. Mrs. Stannard then went on to show how not only the physicists but the chemists and psychologists of medical schools were also obliged to acknowledge the immense trend of their observations towards the monistic ideas. Research into the finer forces of nature through the physical organism proved that the mind of the individual could play an almost illimitable part in governing the physiological processes. The great continental school of suggestion and hypnosis for the curing of diseases demonstrated most strikingly how plastic were the various strata of consciousness, how varied were the manifested phenomena through an intelligent second operator and how marvellous could be the results over matter when once the mind had learnt how to govern and dominate the body. There was this microcosm revealing in small the great laws and mysteries of the macrocosm showing what profound spiritual occultists have always taught and which they express by the words "as above so below."

Mrs. Stannard before the close of a lecture which had covered much ground concerning the work of their learned centres in Europe showed how easy it must be for the future races of East and West to arrive at a better understanding of one another, better, and finer, because based on a ground of mutual respect through rational scientific and philosophical thought. If we are to ultimately evolve a universal religion or conception of spiritual Truth, then only through the intellectual schools of India could this be brought about. There were many societies mixed and varied which were groping and pushing to the light towards a higher conception of Truth in religion and practical life, the most notable of these world-wide movements being that of Christian Science—a system of practical philosophy which, though not yet perfect in structure or idea was after all the nearest religious movement that the West had evolved towards the Vedantic standpoint. Thousands were practising and following the teachings, and it was a movement probably destined to live because it had moulded itself round a scaffolding of metaphysical philosophy which was undoubtedly purely Eastern. The tremendous, in many notable respects was an exact reproduction of the Vedanta. In Christian Science you will rediscover your "maya," your mortal mind and divine mind your forces of consciousness through the imagination etc. and so forth. Other movements were of more ephemeral character destined to do their certain amount of ploughshare work and then cease to exist. Among these movements which the lecturer thought had seen their day was that known as the Theosophical. Many very inaccurate teachings had been given out as Hindu thought by this body, and though in the beginning they may have been useful in promulgating some interest in Eastern literature, it, as an influential movement among intellectual and scientific circles, was practically non-existent. It is necessary to bear in mind that in France they have no standing whatever. It is also necessary that Indian students realized once and for all clearly that the time was come when Europe desired and longed for teachings which were reliable and above all authoritative from India. Much harm has been done to India's higher teachers and scholars through a belief that the theosophical societies are the only channels whereby we can draw from India's purer streams of knowledge. Great minds and leaders of thought dislike a watered-down Anglicised version of what is really meant by Hindu teachings. A movement has now therefore been inaugurated which shall place this matter of instruction for the West on a firm and reliable basis. The greatest living exponent of India's grand Vedantic philosophy has consented to lead and direct various groups of students and disciples who shall be appointed to transmit teachings which emanate from the highest and purest sources. The name of this movement is "Parama Siddhant Sabha" and the preceptor is his holiness the Mahatma Shri Agamya Guru Paramhansa, the renowned Eastern sage who has visited on two occasions our Western shores, and thus has given some of us the priceless opportunity of coming into touch with your profound Rishi. This great mind is the first since the days of Ram Mohun Ray to leave India and travel westward. A mention of his first visit to England will be found in Max Muller's "Autobiography." I mention these few details in order that earnest students and enquiries may realize that the highest authoritative voice of Indian leaders has spoken words of priceless wisdom to the West. Under the guidance of such a master mind, she concluded, the torch of true spiritual knowledge will be carried to the West, and then the East and West will be united in one eternal bond of fellowship and communion—that unity which the lecturer had said at the outset was dawning upon the modern world.

## A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Dera Ismail Khan, Mar. 4.

The whole town is shocked at the sad news of the murder of Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan, Bar-at-Law, son of Khan Bahadur Moti Azim Khan Reis of this district. The assassin, a Pathan, committed the foul deed in broad daylight and in the heart of the city. The murder was arrested by the police after no mean difficulty. The deceased was a public spirited young man. It was he who served the notice on Capt. Stewart, Sub-Divisional Officer of Jang for a damage suit claiming Rs. 50,000 for malicious and wrongful confinement and which eventually terminated in an unequalled apology offered by the Captain to the late Bar-at-Law. We offer our sincere condolence to the bereaved family.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

## THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

London, Mar. 7.  
The Tsar has ordered the closing of the Labour Commission mentioned on the 26th February and 2nd instant owing to the refusal of the workmen to elect representatives.

London, Mar. 7.  
The men at the Putiloff Works at St. Petersburg exploded two boilers yesterday. A fight followed among the men, twenty-two being killed and wounded. The workmen are intensely irritated at the arrest and deportation to the provinces of numbers of elected delegates. The police hope thus to deprive the men of their leaders.

The Chief of Police, M. Biellostock, was shot dead while trying to disperse the crowd of strikers.

London, March 10.  
The Russian authorities have sent strong forces to deal with the present risings in the Provinces of Orel and Tchernigoff where bands of some thousands strong are looting and burning estates.

London, Mar. 10.  
The Russian authorities have sent strong forces to deal with the peasant risings in the provinces of Orel and Tchernigoff, where bands of some thousands strong are looting and burning estates.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Mar. 6.

Reuter wiring from Mukden on the 5th evening says that the battle raged ceaselessly throughout Sunday. The Japanese are concentrating at Machiapu, south-west of Mukden, but are unable to dislodge the Russians. Heavy fighting has begun west and north-west of Mukden, where Kuropatkin launched a desperate attack against the Japanese left. The Russians continue to hold the centre. A continuous procession of trains and carts are leaving Mukden northwards. The crisis is expected on Monday or Tuesday.

London, Mar. 7.

Kuropatkin wires on the 6th:—Our troops to the west of Mukden continue the offensive and repulsed ten attacks of the Japanese yesterday. Assaults on the centre and extreme left were also repulsed. Two thousand dead were counted at Knotang, where the enemy have withdrawn south.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says General Kuropatkin continues resolutely to defend Fushan, and it is not yet certain whether he will retreat. He must hold Fushan in order to protect the army of the Shaho.

London, Mar. 8.

The Russians have evacuated Shaho and are in full retreat northwards, Kuropatkin pursuing them.—"Englishman."

London, Mar. 9.

Reuter's correspondent wires from Tokio the official announcement that the Russians began retreating on the morning of the 8th, and that all the Japanese armies are now vigorously pursuing them.

London, Mar. 8.

The battle still continues to rage, exhausting both sides; the final issue is still hanging in the balance.

London, Mar. 8.

Reuter's correspondent with Kuropatkin's force wiring to-day says that the Russians are profiting by the darkness and have evacuated all positions along the Shaho, and are now in full retreat after setting fire to huge quantities of supplies. The Japanese are now pressing them hard and the fall of Mukden is imminent.

London, Mar. 8.

Reuter's correspondent with Oku says that owing to the flatness of the country the battle in the West was entirely conducted by telephone. The Russians latterly were quite demoralised by the irresistible rush of the Japanese, and it is believed that some regiments were on the verge of mutiny. The Japanese are now bridging the Hunho.

London, Mar. 8.

The Paris "Temps," in a telegram from Antananarivo, says the entire Russian Fleet has left Madagascar for Jibuti.

London, Mar. 6.

Reuter's correspondent with General Oku, in a despatch dated March 5th, says the Japanese left wing attacks since the 28th ultimo have been pushed home in face of tremendous difficulties, and in heavy snowstorms, starvels and searchlights lighting up every movement. They carried trenches defended by wire entanglement and bristling with machine guns at the point of the bayonet, despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians, who are now retreating in disorder, the men discarding their arms and clothing. The Japanese have captured a number of six-inch guns and machine guns. Their attacks were covered by a most furious bombardment. All the Port Arthur siege guns were employed with terrible effect, pulverising villages and earthworks, and demoralising the Russians. Meantime the fighting in the centre is confined to the artillery. The Japanese extreme left is now close to Mukden on the north-west, and the escape of the Russian main force seems impossible.

London, Mar. 8.

Marshal Oyama reports a division of the enemy with seventy guns was repulsed at Tashihiao, eight miles north-west of Mukden. Fighting is proceeding favourably fifteen miles to the south-east and some distance to the south of Fushan, despite the enemy's stubborn resistance. But the report does not indicate that substantial progress has been made anywhere.

Reuter's correspondent from Mukden wires on the 6th:—To-day is the sixth day of the battle on the west flank. The combat has raged unceasingly from dawn till dusk. The Japanese were then firmly established at Machiapu and also pushed their line further north. The Russian losses already exceed those at Liaoyang, and it is estimated that the Japanese are more. A despatch, dated March 7th, says the Japanese continue their flanking movement, and one division is extended in the direction of Tieling. Artillery firing has been shifted north almost to the Simintung road, whence numbers of Japanese wounded are being brought in. Fighting is also heard far to the north-west. The attack in front is meanwhile maintained. The Japanese are advancing in the extreme east. The Russians still hold the centre positions, but in the south-west are retiring on the second positions.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

London, Mar. 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says the British colliers "Venus" and "Aphrodite," bound for Vladivostok, have been seized by the Japanese.

London, Mar. 9.  
The Russian telegram from Mukden, dated 8th ten o'clock in the morning, says heavy cannonading is going on to the north-west, shaking the houses in Mukden. The engagement is proceeding at the Imperial Tombs.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio this morning wires that General Kuropatkin is evidently badly beaten in what has been the bloodiest battle of the war.

London, Mar. 9.  
A "Times" telegram from its St. Petersburg correspondent, states that Kuropatkin reported yesterday, that the Japanese had massed an enormous force to the north-west of Mukden, necessitating the immediate retreat of the Russians. The Russian losses during the first ten days of the battle are officially given as nearly 33,000, including 830 officers.

London, Mar. 9.  
Telegrams from Oyama and Kuropatkin indicate that fierce fighting is proceeding to the north-west of Mukden.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio says several Russian counter attacks at Yenshihntun and Likuanpu west of Mukden, have been repulsed with heavy loss. The Japanese have occupied Siaoichitun five miles north-west of Santaitzu and five miles north of Mukden.

London, Mar. 9.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador at London, has handed to Lord Lansdowne the £65,000 indemnity for the Hull fishermen.

London, Mar. 9.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese have cut the line of railway north of Mukden. The consummate strategy, as exemplified at Mukden is universally acknowledged. It is believed that, profiting by the mistake at Liaoyang, they have concentrated abundant forces along the line of retreat to bring about a debacle.

Experts note that the whereabouts of Kamimura's army of six divisions is absolutely concealed.

London, March 10.

Reuter, wiring from Mukden on the 8th, says that on the southern front the Japanese are fast advancing on Hunho where the Russians expect to make a stand, but the issue depends on operations northward along the railway.

London, Mar. 10.

The Japanese occupied Mukden at ten this morning after capturing Tita an important position on the Russian left eastward of Fushan and are now vigorously pursuing the Russians.

## GENERAL.

London, Mar. 8.

The movement for revolt in the country districts of Russia is gaining strength. Bands of armed peasants are marching through the villages damaging the property as they go.

London, Mar. 6.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Balfour announced that Mr. Wyndham had resigned the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland.

London, Mar. 6.

It is understood that the "Renown" will be selected to convey the Prince and Princess of Wales to India.

London, Mar. 7.

No surprise is expressed at the resignation of Mr. Wyndham in view of the complications arising from his giving Sir Antony MacDonnell a free hand. It is believed the resignation of Lord Dudley, who acquiesced in Sir Antony MacDonnell's policy, is impending.

## INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

## RUSSIANS BEATEN AND PURSUED.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

To respect the sanctity of the place where the Imperial dynasty of China arose and to preserve the peace and tranquillity among the Chinese inhabitants of Mukden Marquis Chyama was giving order for general pursuit on the 8th inst. last and has strictly prohibited his troops to take quarter within the walls of that city.

## THE BATTLE OF MUKDEN.

(From the Japanese Consul.)

Bombay, March 10.

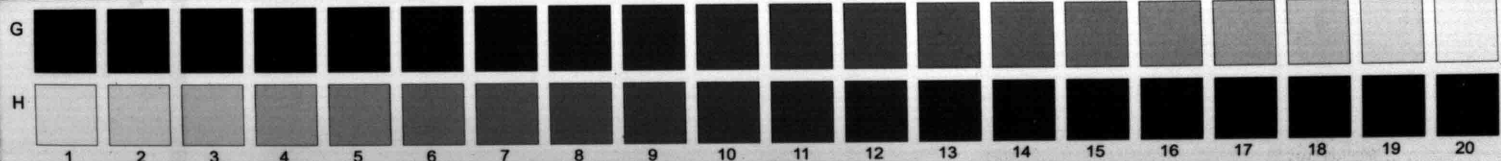
The following report has been received: On the morning of the 9th in the direction of Hsingking, our detachment having dislodged the enemy at Machuntun district continued their pursuit. In the direction of Shaho in the region east of the railway the enemy having shown signs of wavering we commenced a general attack at midnight on the 7th and dislodging the enemy from his positions, we are now pressing him toward the basin of Hunho. The whole district west of the railway and to the left bank of Hunho have already fallen into our hands and to the right bank of the Hunho the enemy near Yangshihntun and Likuanpu continues obstinate resistance. His repeated counter-attacks were repulsed with great loss; we are gradually pressing to Mukden. In the district north of Mukden we met stubborn resistance, but we captured Hsiaoichitun five miles north of Mukden, Paichiatzu one mile north of Hsiaoichitun, and Santaitzu. We destroyed the railway north of Mukden. Since 7th instant the enemy frequently vigorously on our dead, wounded and stretchers and carts in the field west of Ningkuantun.

## THE KABUL MISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Lahore, Mar.

A letter has been received in Lahore from the British Mission, dated Kabul the instant. The contents indicate an early turn, though the precise date of departure is not given.





## THE VICEROY'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

## THE TOWN HALL DEMONSTRATION.

## A MONSTER MASS MEETING.

Friday afternoon, at 5 p.m., a monster meeting was held in the Town Hall to consider the convocation speech of the Viceroy and the general policy of his Indian Administration. Long before the appointed hour people began to pour in from every possible direction, and by 4-30 p.m. there was hardly space for a single individual. The hall was, it is needless to add, packed to its utmost capacity. Roughly speaking some two to three thousand people were in the hall, but very many went away disappointed for want of room. After half past four the western side of the hall was flung open, and it too was filled up in no time.

In some quarters Town Hall demonstrations are characterized as mere student meetings with a fair sprinkling of college professors, school teachers and some junior pleaders at their head; but any one present in the hall on Friday evening fully realized that this demonstration could not be brought under that category. Men of every caste, creed and color, indeed of all professions and callings, were there; and the number of delegates from the interior was also by no means very small. Yet the meeting was conducted with great moderation and orderliness.

One by one the public men entered the hall and it rang with loud and continued cheers. Punctually at 5 p.m. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., entered the hall amidst loud and tremendous cheers.

Among those present we noticed the Hon. Bhupendra Nath Bose; the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Babus Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mati Lal Ghose, Narendranath Sen, Messrs. N. N. Ghose, K. N. Sen-Gupta, A. Choudhury, S. Roy, S. C. Roy, S. Bose, Major N. P. Sinha, Mr. E. Digby, Dr. S. K. Mullick, Hari Dhun Dutt, Md. Yusuf, Babu Dwarka N. Chatterjy, Dr. R. G. Kar, Babu Jogendra Chandra Ghose, Mr. Lal Mohun Ghosh, the Hon. J. Choudhury, Dr. P. K. Acharya, Mr. N. C. Bose, Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, Babu Jyotindra Nath Tagore, Colonel K. P. Gupta, Babu Dip Naram, Mouli Arif the Hon. Babu Kali Pada Ghosh and others.

Mouli Md. Yusuf proposed that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose do take the chair.

The Hon. Babu Kali Pada Ghosh seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

The President having taken the chair, Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee at his request read certain telegrams expressing fullest sympathy with the proceedings of the meeting. He said that the Punjab (the Lahore Indian Association), the Frontier Provinces, Barisal, Mymensingh, Dacca and other Associations had also deep sympathy with them.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President then rose amidst deafening cheers and said:—

In rising to address you I must begin with a word or two about myself, but I promise to be very brief as an immoderate use of the first personal pronoun appears to me to be much more offensive than an immoderate use of adjectives. The first thing that I have to say about myself is that I cannot claim to be a hero of a hundred platforms or even of one, nor am I an habitual reviler of authority. I can also solemnly affirm that I have never taken any part in the debates of the Indian National Congress. And if I am here this afternoon, it is not because I take any delight in railing at Government but because I honestly believe that Lord Curzon is lacking in that breadth of vision, tactfulness and flexibility of temper which we naturally expect in one occupying the unique position of an Indian Viceroy. His Lordship, if I may say so without impertinence, is undoubtedly possessed of great and varied gifts but the gods are jealous and it would be flattery, which as we all know his Lordship hates, to affirm that he possesses in any large measure those qualities which are so essential in the representative of His Majesty in this country. Does any body doubt it? Let him read the Chancellor's speech on the last Convocation day of the Calcutta University. The style of that speech was certainly not Asiatic; no body could accuse Lord Curzon of such an offence against taste. But did it possess the Attic grace and lightness? Decidedly not. The whole speech was in, what Matthew Arnold calls, the Corinthian style—a style which his Lordship strongly urged our young men to avoid. There was not the least trace of light or sweetness in that speech which was redolent not of the "olive grove of Academe" but of the House of Commons; perhaps it would be truer to say of the East India Company. It was full of sarcasms, full of veils in which sympathy with the people of this country who may be said to be the wards of England was conspicuous only by its absence.

One of the greatest political figures in England said on a memorable occasion that he did not know how to frame an indictment against a whole nation, but Lord Curzon dressed in the Chancellor's robe and brief little authority was able to frame an indictment not only against the people of India but also against all the various nations of Asia—Asia which gave to the world Gautama Buddha, Jesus Christ and Mahomed, who may not have taught men how to rule but who certainly taught them how to live and how to die.

The truth is, these theories of race, as Henry Maine tells us, have little merit in the facility which they give to some men, half-educated writers of doggerel instances, for building on them inferentially of proportion to the labour which they cost the builder. In this context, I would venture to say that Lord Curzon, who is a scholar, if praise is often given to successful deception, is an ancient classical literature of the world on which the youth of Europe are reared even at the present day.

One of his numerous speeches there were very few brilliant flashes of silence—Lord Curzon said: "You will never recall the speech except through the heart." Is the convocation speech of his Lordship likely to touch our hearts as easy say, as to pass a Validating Act through the Council.

Word more before I part with this topic. The Indian, says Lord Curzon, is not certainly a citizen of the British Empire and his Lordship is indignant at the idea that he is a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water but nobody, I think,

would take such a statement literally any more than his Lordship's reference to High Court Judges, Ministers of Native States and high executive and judicial officers in the service of Government. His Lordship, however, has no reason to be surprised if in moments of spleen such expressions occasionally drop from some of my young and impulsive countrymen; for I find that in his Guildhall speech Lord Curzon said "It is with Indian coolie labour that you exploit the plantations equally of Demerara and Natal; with Indian trained officers that you irrigate Egypt and dam the Nile; with Indian forest officers that you tap the resources of Central Africa and Siam; with Indian surveyors that you explore all the hidden places of the earth." In this picture drawn by the hand of no mean artist, the Indian stands in the foreground it is true, but only, you will notice, as a tiller of the earth making it flow with milk and honey for strangers.

I will now pass on to some of the legislative and administrative measures of his Lordship. The history of the present Calcutta Municipal Act is familiar to you all and I need not relate it; but every one of you may not know that though Sir Alexander Mackenzie sought to make the chairman independent of the Corporation in the discharge of his executive duties, we owe the curtailment of the elected element in the new Corporation to Lord Curzon who proposed the reduction as a most effective though "hitherto unsuggested check" upon the abuses and anomalies which, it was said, had grown up under the old system. Sir Alexander Mackenzie would have at least left us the shadow of self-government but to Lord Curzon belongs the credit of reducing it to the shadow of a mere shade. The chastisement administered by his Lordship was thus severer than that proposed by his lieutenant. The present Municipal Act is now generally admitted to have been a blunder which in such cases means a good deal.

And this leads me to remark that the proposed partition of Bengal is also an "unsuggested check" should I be very wrong in saying, on the struggling sentiments and stifled aspirations of the people of Bengal. The alarm which the proposal has created is, I can solemnly assert, perfectly genuine and has spread even to those who are ordinarily in the habit of regarding government measures as the dispensations of a mysterious power. The grounds on which our opposition to the threatened partition is based were so fully discussed by Sir Henry Cotton in this very hall a short time ago that it would be a work of supererogation to restate them on the present occasion. The Viceroy, however, seems to have made up his mind and is determined to divide Bengal. And in connection with this question, I may mention, that text books for primary schools are henceforth to be compiled in local dialects, because our administrators are particularly solicitous for the welfare of the silent and inarticulate masses who, if they learn to speak at all, should, they think, learn to speak only in their own native dialects. Whether persons who are not administrators are likely to regard the proposal in the same light is a question which I will not pause to discuss. I may however point out that if our officials were possessed of the gift of seeing themselves as others see them they would command much greater respect.

The abolition of the competitive test would also seem to be another "unsuggested reform." It is true the Public Service Commission presided over by Sir Charles Ashton reported that "in parts of the country where the general educational conditions are more advanced than elsewhere especially in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and the lower Provinces of Bengal, a system of an open competition would give satisfaction to some important classes of the community and would meet objections that are justly felt to a system of nomination." But Lord Curzon is wiser than the members of the Public Service Commission, wiser than Mr. Mill, wiser than Macaulay, wiser than the distinguished statesman who accomplished a similar reform in the Civil Service in England. It may be true that the competitive system has some drawbacks but experience has shown that it everywhere increases the efficiency of the public service and stimulates the acquisition of knowledge. Above all, as a thoughtful writer who is also a statesman has observed, it strengthens the social feeling for the maxim that the career should be open to the talents. Lord Curzon, however, is anxious to "free the intellectual activities of the Indian people, keen and restless as they are, from the paralyzing clutch of examinations," for which every idle lad in this country ought, I think, to be grateful to him.

And this brings me to the Universities Act, one of the gifts of Lord Curzon to this country, which my countrymen refuse to accept, because they regard it with distrust. By this Act the whole system of higher education has been practically placed under official control. This is not all. Lord Curzon's measure will place university education beyond the reach of many boys belonging to the middle class. And here perhaps I may be permitted to remark that to talk of the highest mental culture as the sole aim of University training betrays a singular misconception of the conditions of Indian life. Our students go to the Universities in such large numbers because they cannot otherwise enter any of the learned professions or even qualify themselves for service under Government. I would also point out that education, though it may not reach a very high standard, is still a desirable thing, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. The fallacy that lurks in Pope's well-known couplet has been so clearly exposed by Macaulay, Whately, John Stuart Mill and last though not least by Mr. Morley that I will not occupy your time with discussing it. One word more. The standard of education will never be improved either by Universities Acts or Validating Acts. It can only be done by attracting to this country, as teachers of our youth, men distinguished by their scholarship or by their scientific attainments, like those who occupy the chairs in European Universities.

The Official Secrets Acts is another measure which we owe to Lord Curzon's Government. It was passed in the face of the unanimous opposition of both the European and the Indian communities. The "Englishman," the leading newspaper in this part of the country, thus spoke of the Bill when it was before the Council: "Very grave rumours, which we mention for what they are worth credit the Government of India with bringing forward amendments to the Official Secrets Bill, which leave its principal defects untouched. What those defects are have been clearly and unmistakably pointed out, and they are so serious that the Viceroy, speaking from his place in the Legislative Council in December, professed to stand against at the

picture of official Machiavellianism which they reveal. His Excellency also professed to have been moved by these criticisms and he gave a solemn pledge that so far as in him lay, the provisions which were so universally execrated would be modified or withdrawn. "I believe," said Lord Curzon, "that when the Select Committee meet they will find that their labours are neither so severe nor so contentious as has been supposed, and that a satisfactory measure can be placed upon the Statute Book which need not strike terror into the heart of a single innocent person." This meant nothing if it did not mean that the Government of India had been impressed by the arguments employed against the Bill and that it had decided to meet them in spirit of real concession. The speech was interpreted by the press which, although it was absolutely unanimous in opposing the measure, decided to intermit its criticisms and to wait for the promised amendments. It was so interpreted by the leading commercial bodies, which have only refrained from addressing Government on the ground that, after the Viceroy's speech, this obnoxious measure was likely to be wholly recast. If it be true, however, that the divulgence of civil secrets is still to be penalized we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that one at least of its worst features is being retained. The public is in no mood to be treated in such a manner; and it becomes our duty to warn the Government that if this provision, or any of the other cardinal vices of the Bill, remain, it must make up its mind to the renewal of an agitation which will not slacken until the measure has been withdrawn—or repealed." But Lord Curzon remained unmoved and the Bill was passed into law; for his Lordship seems only to care for the opinion of the inarticulate masses—"whose hearts," I may mention in passing, according to Lord Curzon "had been touched with the idea of a common sentiment and a common aim" by the Delhi Darbar and in whom his Lordship has noticed "a steady and growing advance in loyalty" during his administration.

"Public opinion in India," said his Lordship from his place as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, "cannot for a long time be the opinion of the public, that is of the masses, because they are uneducated and have no opinion in political matters at all." This probably is the reason why so little attention is paid to the views of the elected members in the Legislative Councils who sit there merely to play the part of the chorus in a Greek Tragedy. But surely we cannot be asked to wait till the masses who do not know what it is to have a full meal from year's end to year's end cease to feel the range of hunger and become sufficiently educated to discuss the ways of a foreign bureaucracy. In that case we shall have to wait that dim and distant future when, according to Lord Curzon's forecast, some approach to an Indian nation will have been evolved. His Lordship also said that "public opinion, if it is to have any weight, must be coordinated with the necessities and interests and desires of the community which are perhaps hardly capable of formulating an opinion of their own." So long as this coordination is not achieved no weight, it would seem, should be attached to public opinion in this country and I imagine that it was on this account that the Government of Lord Curzon paid no attention to the opinion of the educated minority on the Official Secrets Act, the Universities Act or the recent Validating Act which compromised the dignity alike of the Legislative Council and of his Majesty's Judges.

And this reminds me that in the course of his Convocation speech Lord Curzon said, "of course, in India it is very difficult to create or to give utterance to a public opinion that is really representative, because there are so many different classes whose interests do not always coincide—for instance, the English and the Indians, the Hindus and the Mahomedans, the officials and the non-officials, the agriculturists and the industrialists." If Lord Curzon is right, there can be no such things as true public opinion even in England; for there are many questions on which controversies between different classes of the community exist apart from time to time. To take one example out of many: the interests of the capitalist are frequently in conflict with those of the working man. It is therefore to be said that public opinion in England is merely sectional? So in this country questions may arise on which one Englishman may be divided against the Indian, the Hindu against the Mahomedan, the agriculturist against the industrial, but surely where there is no such conflict the Government cannot ignore the opinion of the educated class as an altogether negligible quantity.

The truth is Lord Curzon believes whatever he desires and is never troubled with any misgivings. His Lordship also seems to think that he has got to use a homely phrase a clean state, and that whatever is, is wrong. Now energy and a zeal for reform are no doubt excellent things in their way but an excess of either is not regarded as a virtue in a statesman.

Gentlemen, we all admire Lord Curzon's great abilities, his intense devotion to duty and his monumental industry. Simla is certainly no longer a Capua. We do not also distrust his love for India which he has told us is next to his own country, the nearest to his heart; nor are we offended with him because he is rather fond of playing the part of the candid friend. But we doubt with all deference his possession of those higher qualities of statesmanship which are essential in a ruler of men and in none perhaps more essential than in an Indian Viceroy. The Convocation speech betrays the limitations of his Lordship in a manner not to be mistaken.

To sum up. Almost all his Lordship's measures have tended towards strengthening the Simla bureaucracy, and Russiansing, I think the "Englishman" for teaching that word, our system of administration. This has been specially shown by his attack on Municipal Self-Government in the case of the Calcutta Corporation; his Education Act, which destroys the independence of the Universities and converts them into a department of Government; and in his measures against the freedom of the Press. The result has certainly not been "a steady and growing advance in the loyalty of the Indian people" of which Lord Curzon spoke with someunction to an English audience last year. Optimism however is blind. But the moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on.

In one of his speeches Lord Curzon spoke of regard for our feelings, respect for our prejudices and deference even to our scruples. But the dominant note of his administration has been a disregard of public opinion and an impatience of criticism which always betrays itself in his public utterances and which showed itself conspicuously in almost every word of his Convocation speech.

It may be said of him, what Metternich said of an English statesman of the last century, that he is an audacious and passionate man—man ready to make arrows out of any wood.

In the very first speech that Lord Curzon delivered in India he said that he would act in a manner not unworthy of that august and benign Sovereign whom he is privileged to represent. He also said that he would spare no efforts to fortify, to diffuse and encourage that feeling of loyalty to the English throne which holds together the diverse races and creeds of this country. Does his Lordship believe that his last Convocation speech fulfils these promises? His Lordship also said that sympathy shall be one of the key-notes of his administration. Is any sympathy discernible in his Convocation speech, any feeling for the sentiments of the people in his proposed partition of Bengal; any sympathy with the poor and struggling student, who only seeks to earn a living by passing through the University? As for the educated classes all that Lord Curzon has to say is that "there are some people who clamour for boons which it is impossible to give." And here I may be permitted to remind his Lordship that though we are loyal and must always remain loyal to England, a country to which we owe so much, and though sufferance is the badge of all our tribe we have like other men senses, affections, and passions.

I trust I have not done any injustice to Lord Curzon. Indeed I think I might without any difficulty have made out a stronger case but the hall is sometimes better than the whole. I have not said aught in malice and have carefully avoided rhetoric. Gentlemen, it is always disagreeable to have to speak of oneself, but I am bound to say that I am not one of those who purchase their opinions for an anna or less a day nor am I in the habit of calumniating my opponents who consist exclusively of my learned friends at the Bar. I have also never taken part in the manufacture of public opinion, but, if, in spite of my best endeavours to guard myself from those vices against which Lord Curzon raised his warning voice, the other day, I have done any injustice to his Lordship I can only console myself with the reflection that there are some inhumanities from which the average man cannot altogether free himself. The contemporaries of superior men," observes Goethe, "may easily go wrong about them. Peculiarity discomposes them; the swift current of life disturbs their points of view and prevents them from understanding and appreciating such men."

Babu Jyotindra Nath Tagore moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting desires to place on record its emphatic protest against the aspersions cast upon the character of the people of India and upon their sacred literature by His Excellency the Viceroy in his address before the last Convocation of the Calcutta University and this Meeting further desires to record its protest against the general policy of Lord Curzon's administration, especially as evidenced by the following measures: the restriction of the rights of local self-government; the Universities Act, which in the opinion of the people tends to circumscribe the area and officialise the system of Higher Education; the Universities Validating Act, which has legalized executive orders, the validity of which had been called in question; the Official Secrets Act, which was condemned as unnecessary and oppressive by the entire body of newspapers, English and Indian, and by representative public bodies throughout the land; the proposed scheme of breaking up Bengal, which has been persisted in notwithstanding the universal and repeated protests of the people; and the abolition of the Competitive Test, substituting official nomination for appointment according to merit.

Roy Yatindra Nath Ray Choudhury seconded and Mr. Rissul supported the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Colonel K. P. Gupta moved the following resolution:—

That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be submitted to the Secretary of State for India in Council under the signature of the Chairman of this meeting.

Mr. N. C. Bose seconded and Mr. Dip Narsin Singh and Mouli Arif supported this resolution, which was carried "nem con."

A vote of thanks having been proposed and duly carried Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee called for three cheers for the King-Emperor which was heartily responded to by the assemblage.

No body made any speech except the President and the seconders and supporters of resolutions simply seconded or supported the resolutions that stood in their names.

The meeting was very orderly throughout the proceedings and it dispersed also as orderly.

## THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## SIXTH DAY.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, Government House, yesterday at 11 a.m. His Excellency Baron Curzon, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. J. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, presided and there were present: His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener Commander-in-Chief in India, the Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, the Hon'ble Sir A. T. Arundel, the Hon'ble Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Erle Richards, the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewitt, the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker, the Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the Hon'ble Mr. E. Cable, the Hon'ble Nawab Saifud Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. H. Adamson, the Hon'ble Sir Ramswaraya Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the Hon'ble Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. S. Porter, the Hon'ble Mr. A. D. Younghusband, the Hon'ble Mr. L. Hare, the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, and the Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kazilbash.

## INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked:—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving a list of all new appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 5,000 and upwards a year, that have been created by Government since 1892—the year of the last Parliamentary return on the subject—showing against each appointment (a) the year in which it was created, (b) the present salary attached to it, and (c) the name of the present holder.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:—The preparation of the return asked for by the Hon'ble Member would require a reference to Account Office, Civil, Public

Works and Military, all over India. It would involve a very large amount of labour and would occupy several months of time. In these circumstances, the Governor General in Council does not feel justified in ordering the return to be prepared.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked:—II. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence that has taken place between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on Mr. Robertson's Report on the administration and working of Indian Railways?

III. Will Government be pleased to furnish information on the following points regarding the administration of Railways in India, as at present existing:—

(a) What is the total number of the Superior Controlling Officers employed in the Railway Department of the Government of India and in the offices of the several Consulting Engineers for Railways in the Provinces?

(b) What is the annual cost to the State on account of the above Controlling Staff?

(c) What is the total number of the Superior Auditing Staff employed in the Government of India Secretariat and in the Provinces, and what is their annual cost?

IV. Will Government be pleased to state if it is in contemplation to abolish the offices of the several Consulting Engineers for Railways, and, if so, will Government state how many of the existing staff—both Control and Audit—will be retained for employment under the newly constituted Railway Board and how will the cost of the administration of Railways in India by the Board compare with the cost of the existing machinery?

V. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of the clerical staff employed in the Railway Department of the Government of India, and in the offices of the several Consulting Engineers for Railways and Examiners of Accounts in the Provinces, with the amount of salaries drawn by them—showing separately the European, Eurasian and Indian employees and their salaries—also showing the pensionable staff separately from the non-pensionable?

VI. Will Government be pleased to state what amount of reduction is in contemplation in the existing clerical staff of the Railway Department of the Government of India Secretariat and in the offices of the several Consulting Engineers for Railways and how it is proposed to provide for those who will be thrown out of employment, when the contemplated reduction, if any, is effected?

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewitt replied:—II. The Government of India do not propose to lay the correspondence referred to on the table.

III. (a) The total number of the Superior Controlling Staff employed in the Railway Department of the Government of India prior to the constitution of the Railway Board was 9 (it has since been reduced by the abolition of the Secretaryship to the Government of India in the Railway Branch), and in the offices of Consulting Engineers for Railways in the Provinces, 22. (b) The annual cost of the above staff, subject to fluctuations owing to the status of the individuals holding the appointments, is 42 lakhs. (c) The total number of the Superior Auditing Staff employed in the Government of India Secretariat is 5, and in the Provinces 13. The annual cost of the former is Rs. 85,800, and of the latter Rs. 1,35,000. The Superior Auditing Staff under the Government of India are not employed solely on the audit of Railway accounts, but deal also with the accounts of Civil Works, Military Works, Irrigation, and Telegraphs.

IV. The Railway Board have only recently assembled in Calcutta, and have not had time to make definite recommendations regarding the future organization of the Railway Department.

V. The information asked for is not immediately available.

VI. The reply given to question IV applies to the first portion of this question also. Every effort will be made, in accordance with the practice in such circumstances, to give employment in State Railways, or otherwise, to members of the clerical staff of the offices referred to whose services may have to be dispensed with.

## GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency.

## COURT FEES ACT.

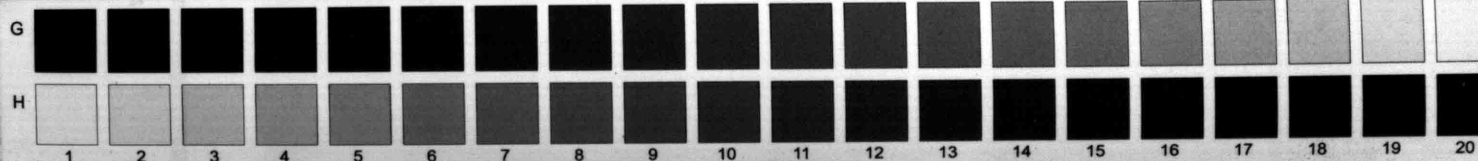
The Hon'ble Sir Arundel Arundel moved for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act 1870.

He said:—In a suit before the Chief Court of Lower Burma it was held by the Full Court that the Court-fee payable in suits for the ejectment of a person remaining in possession of immovable property after the alleged determination of his tenancy must under clause (5) of Sec. VII of the Court Fees Act 1870, be computed on the value of the property. The effect of the decision is to require the payment of an unduly high fee in suits the object of which is to secure ejectment and in which the title of the property is not in dispute. This was the case in the suit which gave rise to the reference from Burma and in which the property from which it was sought to eject the tenant was a room in a house, the Local Governments and High Courts have been consulted; some authorities were opposed to giving relief by legislation, the majority, however, were in favour of relief, but differed as to the method in which it should be given. Some were in favour of a fixed Court-fee of Rs. 10, but it has been pointed out that this may be insufficient in some cases and excessive in others. The Government of India after careful consideration resolved to adopt the suggestion that the Court-fee in suits of this nature should be fixed with reference to the yearly rent of the property and the draft Bill has been framed accordingly. To the objection that suits to disprove a right to occupancy might be brought under the amendment to the Act, the Burma Chief Court reply that a right of occupancy is a right well known in Indian land systems and is something beyond a mere tenancy. With regard to agricultural tenants it has been urged in favour of the proposed amendment that if the landlord succeeds and gets a decree for ejectment with costs, it is the tenant who has to pay the Court-fee so that in almost all successful ejectment suits the lessening of the Court-fee would benefit the tenant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Arundel Arundel introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill together with the statements of Objects and Reasons relating thereto be published in the "Gazette of India" in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and such other languages as the local governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to. The Council was then adjourned till Wednesday the 22nd March.





A SPIRITED REPLY TO DR. S. K.  
MULLICK.

High Priest at the worship of the sun.  
Have you, my Lord, forgotten those fierce days when you were Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs? I remember them well for I was a constant visitor to the House of Commons. Did you, on every occasion reflect the undiluted truth in your replies to wake-awake adversaries in incidents which diplomacy required to be kept secret? Did you, my Lord, come to the highest conception of truth, when you were hedging about the matter, which at last the newspapers gave away and which drew from you the excuse in brilliant epigram that the "newspapers had only by an intelligent anticipation of events about to occur" given information to the nation which the Government withheld?

of my fellow-countrymen, I am genuinely desirous of your welfare and, in common with them, I wish to offer you my hearty "bon voyage" in anticipation of your leaving our shores.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" has reason to believe that arrangements are being made which will permit of British Postal Orders being issued and paid throughout the whole Empire.

(Special for the Patrika.)

The other day, as I was chirping merrily on the cornice of the office room of the Hon'ble Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, I could perceive from my eminence that he was more than ordinarily busy and reflective over some papers. As such attitude on the part of the Hon'ble gentleman is, according to my recent experiences, sure to cause a good deal of hubbub and *galmal* among yourselves and your compeers, I again became animated by that mischievous curiosity to which you must acknowledge you owe so much, and which has always provided nourishing food for your papers but for which these would have surely pined away. Well, as soon as the Hon'ble gentleman pigeon-holed the papers and withdrew from the room, I managed to enter that pigeon-hole and go through the papers. True to my traditions, I shall give them to you for your information and guidance.

(1) to the I. P. Code.  
Add the following provisos and illustration  
to S. 95.

—(Sd.) E. RICHARDS.

G. N. S.—For the information of His Excellency and the members of the Council the following, among other official documents, submitted: Mr. H. D. Carey's foot-note to the record in the case of Jatindra Mohan Nundy vs. Carey.

This part of the coast, about four miles south of Tirumalavasal is desolate in the extreme, as a long stretch of marsh and an abandoned canal separate the sea shore from any human habitation. The present hamlets of Shivadi Kuppam and the village of Perumthottam lie across the marsh, the Salt Factory of Naidaduram being several miles to the south, and the small sea port of Tirumalavasal across the river to the northward. At daylight the fishermen observed the wreck, and found ten men lying almost lifeless along the shore; and the survivors owe their lives to the prompt measures taken by the head fisherman named Chittamballah Nattam. While some men collected materials for a large bonfire, others hurried to the hamlets to obtain blankets and arrack, and the women were told to prepare food. Four men were injured, one of whom died soon afterwards and for six hours every effort was made to encourage life, sufficient to carry or assist the sufferers across the marsh to Shibadi where a plentiful supply of food, tobacco and toddy had been prepared. The three injured men were taken by canoes to Tirumalavasal and then by canoe to the Shivadi dispensary eight miles along a rough road; and until arrangements could be made to send the survivors to Madras they were kept supplied with food and shelter by the fishermen.

It is pleasant to note that the Government have presented Chittamballah Natta with a gold bangle and a monetary reward.

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria; have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncareful for my own home. Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKT BAIKTA, the infallible specific for Malaria and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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## EMBALMING

M. Berthelot, secretary of the Louvre Museum, believes that he has discovered the secret of the agent used in embalming in ancient Egypt. After a laborious examination of the sarcophagi of the fifth and sixth dynasties which dates back as far as 3500 B.C., M. Berthelot has come to the decision that the oil employed was simply castor oil, such as is still used in Egypt, which has undergone some oxidation, but retained during the long period its preservative qualities.

The mounted giraffes in the Natural History Museum, London, form an interesting collection, now practically complete. Mr. T. F. Victor Buxton and Captain Gosling have added the latest specimens of the Kámanjaro and Nigerian races. They differ considerably in the number and disposition of the horns. The southern giraffe has only a pair of horns, the northern has an additional one in the centre of the face. Sir Harry Johnston's five-horned giraffe is shown, as is also the Ladak variety, which, besides the pair of horns at the back of the head, has one over the right eye.

In France, where a great deal more scientific attention is given to the problems of psychology and the relation between the mental and physical state than in England, a work has just been published on what its author, Drs. Vigoroux and Juquelier call "mental contagion." By this they mean what we generally call unconscious imitation. The process is unconscious on the part of both the imitator and the person imitated. We make by making certain assumptions about the nerve arcs trace a physiological explanation for all the contagious acts, such as yawning, crying, coughing, dancing—even marching. Then on the theory that every emotion tends to express itself on some muscular action, that this muscular action may be transmitted by contagion; and that a given emotion-expression creates the emotion—we have an explanation for the contagion of emotional states, such as fear in a panic, anger in a revolution, the soldier's adoration for Napoleon, the schools of art or the havoc of intellectual bias. The same principle may also be extended to ideas, to cause all ideas are more or less fused with feeling. Religious ideas certainly are; scientific dogmas probably may be. The idea will be contagious in proportion to the amount of feeling present—which will explain why the ideas of the Revivalists take but a week to catch on, whereas Darwin's theories are so reviled in some pious households. The French theories inquire whether mental contagion can be prevented. If insanity and crime are contagious that principle should be recognised, our penal and corrective institutions, and society may take steps to prevent epidemics of fanaticism and crime.

Dr. Alexander Hill, of Downing College, relates in the current number of "Nature" some rather ingenious experiments which he has been making to find whether birds are small. Examination of the brain of the would seem to show that it cannot smell so well, though in no birds' brains are the olfactory portions of the brain which attend to entirely absent. Tradition assigns some powers of smell to game birds. Dr. Hill, was to find whether practical experiment led to the same conclusions as anatomical examination of the brain; and for this purpose tested the smelling powers of two grainivorous birds—turkeys. He seems to have put them to a high test. On a piece of bread underneath the heaps of their grain he tried to put with tincture of, as a foetida essence of, oil of lavender, and powdered camphor. The turkeys gave so little attention to the matter that they sometimes ate the bread as well as the grain on a tried stronger measures, placing the grain on a sieve below which was placed a saucer containing the strong "stunks" he could devise. He began with sulphide of carbon, which smells like concentrated bad fish; but worse. The turkeys, finishing the grain, turned the sieve over and investigated the contents of the saucer. The reform rather quieted the hen-bird, but the cock went on undisturbed. Finally, he put them with cyanide of potassium in sulphuric acid, and so strong was the evolution of prussic acid from the saucer that the cock-gardener watching the experiments to the turkeys away began to grow nervous. The turkey cock could not stand this. He was in vain to finish his meal of grain, and he returned to it after an interval, but the smell was too much for him. Dr. Hill is still dissatisfied (we cannot speak for the turkey) ask for further information.

An account is given in the "Scientific American" of the discovery and mounting of an American Museum of Natural History fossil "Protosaurus," which in its unburied days was giant long-necked, bearing a strong resemblance to one of E. I. Rod's prehistoric peeps. The "Protosaurus" had a small head on a giraffe-like body, was stout unlike a Bacoco boiler was a slow-witted as well as a ponderous animal and on its vertebrae are the marks of the teeth of that younger generation of voracious who seven million years ago were living at the doors of the older general vegetarian feeders. The "Protosaurus" among the most highly specialised of herbivorous dinosaurs, probably the last one. Evidence of this is found in the

"In my distant village home, and the consequence is, that the baneful effects of Malaria; have reduced my health to the present state. I am shattered, weak, pale, emaciated and uncareful for my own home. Complaints of above nature come to us every now and then and we would advise the complainants to use our PANCHATIKT BAIKTA, the infallible specific for Malaria and other periodical fevers which will do away with the necessity of calling a doctor and will cure him thoroughly at a nominal charge.

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Lieutenant Peary has pointed out, and a little unnecessarily, that the difficulties of reaching the North Pole greatly exceed those of reaching the South, because, whereas the Antarctic regions are probably continents and could be traversed in successive stages by an expedition which established depots, and stayed there long enough, the North Pole is a region of water as well as of land. The view that there is not likely to be land in the neighbourhood of the North Pole was supported by Dr. Spencer, of Washington, at the recent meeting of the American Association of Science. Dr. Spencer thinks it probable that the deep Polar basin, which Lieutenant Peary found to be shallow, defined by a continental shelf north of Siberia and Spitzbergen, contains no other land of importance beyond the archipelago of mountainous islands already known. This archipelago Dr. Spencer believes to be only a dissected plateau now sunken and with "drowned valleys" between the islands; and he thinks that the Polar basin extends for 300 to 350 miles from the Pole and approaches the continental shelf north of Grinnell Land.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hoogly, Mar. 6.  
Mr. Carey has of late been figuring before the public in various capacities. In one case, he is figuring as an accused and in another as a complainant. He lately figured as a great wit. The last examination of the Revenue Agents was going on at Hoogly, the questions were set up by a Sub-Judge, who was mounting guard over the examinees. Mr. Carey happened to come there. Suddenly his countenance lighted up and he asked the Sub-Judge if he could answer the question (pointing to a certain question in the ques ion (paper) himself. Mr. Carey perhaps expected to create some mirth at the expense of the official. But his sall was not in the least appreciated, and he fell flat upon the hearers. On the contrary, as was to be expected, the Sub-Judge grew highly annoyed at what he considered an unwarrantable insult to him and kept quiet. Thereupon Mr. Carey is reported to have said that the Sub-Judge might refuse to answer the question, but he (Mr. Carey) was sure that the judicial officer could not answer it.

© Writing on this subject in "Harper's Monthly," Mr. John Burroughs remarks that we so habitually impute thought to animals that we come unconsciously to look upon them as possessing this power. The dog seems to think about his dinner when prompted by hunger, or about his home and his master when separated from them. The bird seems to think about mate, its nest, its young, its enemies. The fox seems to think about the hound that hears baying upon its track and tries to elude it; the beaver seems to think about its dam, the muskrat about its house in the fall, the woodpecker about the cell in the log limb which it will need as a lodging-place in the winter. That is, all these creatures act as if they thought. We know that under similar conditions we think, and therefore we impute thought to them. But mental images, concepts, processes like these, we have none. Innate, inherited impulse, which we call instinct, and outward stimuli, explain most of the actions of the animals.

When an animal does something necessary to its self-preservation or to the continuance of its species, it probably does not think about it as a person would do, any more than the plant or tree thinks about the light when it bends towards it or about moisture when it sends down its tap-roots. Touch the tail of a porcupine ever so lightly and it springs up like a rat, and your hand is stuck with quills. I do not suppose that it is any more thinking about its act or conscious exercise of will-power than that it is in a trap. An outward stimulus is applied and the reaction is quick. Does man wink, and bodge, and sneeze, and laugh, and cry, and do many other things without thought or will? I do not suppose the birds think about migrating, as does when he migrates; they simply obey an inborn impulse to move south or north the case may be. They do not think about the great lights upon the coast that lure out with a fatal fascination in their midnight paths. If they had independent power of thought, they would avoid them. But the lighthouse is comparatively a new thing in the life of birds, and instinct has not been taught them to avoid it. To adapt man to an end is an act of intelligence, but intelligence may be inborn and instinctive as in the animals, or it may be acquired, therefore rational as in man.

"Surely," said a woman to me, "the cat sits watching at a mouse hole, she sees some image in her mind of the mouse in the hole?" Not in any such sense as we mean when we think of the same subject. The cat has either seen the mouse go into the hole, or else she smells him; she knows he is there through her senses, and she reacts to that impression. Her instinct prompts her to hunt and to catch mice; she does not need to think about them as we do. In the game we hunt; nature has done that for her in the shape of an inborn instinct that is awakened by the sight or smell of mice. We have no ready way to describe her act as she sits intently by the hole, but I can say, "The cat thinks there is a mouse there," while she is not thinking at all, but simply watching prompted to it by her inborn instinct for mice.

We know that the animals do not in any proper sense as we do, or have concepts and ideas because they have no language. Thinking in any proper sense is impossible without language; the language is the concept. Our ideas are as inseparable from the words as form is from substance. In denying reason and thought to the animals, we must not forget how much of our own lives is carried on without the exercise of these powers being but the result of an inward impulse awakened by some external condition. It is like blinking, or sneezing, or falling in love, or our inborn positions, or bodily functions. We have to think of the animals as habitually in a condition analogous to, or identical with, the condition of the unconscious, or unthinking, or involuntary character of much of our own lives. They are creatures of routine. They are wholly immersed in the unconscious, involuntary nature which we rise, and above which our lives go on.







## THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

## REPORT OF COL. LESLIE.

Says the "Pioneer":—"When doctors differ who shall decide? A week or two ago we quoted from the report of Colonel Leslie an account of recent investigations into the spread of plague which dealt with the theory of two species of plague amongst rats, and the apparently close connection between rat plague and human plague. It was suggested that human plague was directly dependent upon previous epizootic plague among rats and that if rats could be got rid of human plague would necessarily become extinct. Professor Hankin, Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist of the United Provinces, writes, in a recent number of the Journal of Hygiene, and article which gives quite a different theory as to the spread of plague. He states, as the result of his own experience, that the first sign of local activity of plague may be the death of rats, human beings contracting the disease later; or man and rats may be attacked simultaneously; or it may happen that men only and not rats develop the disease. Rats are not regarded by Mr. Hankin as a necessary cause or agent in the spread of plague. Plague in all probability belongs to the category of "miasmatic-contagious" diseases of which cholera and enteric are examples. If rats play a part in the dissemination of plague they must do so in very different degrees at different periods of an epidemic. Biting insects again do not seem to play a direct part in the spread of plague, otherwise attendants in hospitals would be more frequently attacked. If this be true in regard to the spread of plague from man to man, it is probably also true in the case of transmission of the disease from rats. Mr. Hankin suggests that the true "nidus" of plague infection is some particular species of flea in which the microbe causes a slowly-developing infection that at length becomes capable of transmitting the disease, and that in this insect the virus can retain or regain its virulence. This theory receives a certain amount of support from the paper read by Captain Liston recently before the Bombay Natural History Society on "Plague, Rats, and Fleas." Captain Liston holds that plague is communicated from rats to man, ordinarily if not invariably, by the bite of the rat flea, and even between rat and rat this is the usual mode of infection. The common rat-flea is rarely found in India apart from its proper host; how, then, does it act as the medium for communicating plague? Captain Liston holds that the death or migration of its natural host drives the rat-flea to attack man, it is one of the habits of rats to migrate when they find themselves attacked by an unusual mortality. Hence where men and rats live in close proximity the natural result of plague among rats is an emigration of rats and an epidemic of plague among human beings, caused by the bites of fleas who have lost their natural hosts. The theory is ingenious, but it cannot be said to be more than a theory at present, and the whole subject requires thorough and patient investigation.

## PLAGUE AND MEN AND RATS.

The "Pioneer" again writes:—"yet more evidence is forthcoming regarding the connection between plague in men and rats. At the collieries of the East Indian Railway at Giridih the campaign against rats and mice has been most vigorously conducted, with excellent results. Assuming Captain Liston's theory that plague is communicated by the bite of the rat-flea the measures taken are conformable. Dr. Walter Saise, Superintendent of the collieries, in a report to the Agent, E.I.R., states that the procedure is as follows. The rats and mice are caught alive, with their enemies upon them. They are then drowned in perchloride of mercury solution, and the bodies are placed in small wooden boxes filled with jute waste. The waste is to attract and retain the fleas that survive the drowning process. Each box is placed upon a shovel and thrown into a boiler, furnace. In this way it is considered that complete destruction of rats, fleas and bacilli is ensured. Dr. Saise remarks that at first a mistake was made. When plague appeared the people were made to camp in the open and the infected houses were destroyed. This drove out the rats and they spread the disease on all sides. The worst week in the collieries was the 10th to 17th December last, when 41 rats were found dead of plague. Now only two or three are found in a week, because when there is indication of plague by the death of a rat or a person the rats are caught first and the houses destroyed afterwards. This operation takes only two or three days. The places where dead rats are found are disinfected. Some 12,000 of the vermin had been killed off up to 25th February, the Bengal Coal Company co-operating with the E.I.R. Colliery authorities. No dead rats had then been found for three weeks and no fresh cases of plague had occurred in the areas controlled. In Serampore village, where the local Raja refused to co-operate, plague still continued and yet in the colliery settlement a few hundred yards away, the people were free from the disease. In the whole of the railway estate with a population of 12,500 people, only 16 died, 10 of the deaths occurring before the proper method of killing was understood. The collieries are, with the exception of Giridih town the most thickly populated part of the district, and yet they have suffered least.

## A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Dera Ismail Khan, Mar. 4.

The whole town is shocked at the sad news of the murder of Mr. Abdul Hakim Khan, Bar-at-Law, son of Khan Bahadur Moti azim Khan Reis of this district. The assassin, a Pathan, committed the foul deed in broad daylight and in the heart of the city. The murder was arrested by the police after no mean difficulty. The deceased was a public spirited young man. It was he who served the notice on Capt. Stewart, Sub-Divisional Officer of Jong for a damage suit claiming Rs. 50,000 for malicious and wrongful confinement and which eventually terminated in an unequalled apology offered by the Captain to the late Bar-at-Law. We offer our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

## BARISAL NOTES.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Barisal, March, 3.

'S. I. Association Scholar'. I have already wired the farewell dinner and meetings held to accord a hearty send-off to Babu Gopal Chandra Sen M.A., B.L., pleader and professor of chemistry of the B. M. College and the recipient of the scholarship of the S. I. Association. It was a solemn sight indeed. Men go to foreign countries every now and then to satisfy their own personal ambition but who ever went before to foreign countries with the set purpose of improving the prostrated condition of the mother-country? We wish Gopal Babu God speed! We may mention in this connexion that several other gatherings for similar purposes are in progress.

## A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.

Babu Chandra Bhushan Mukerjee, an under-graduate and a teacher of the Bhola School has launched a laudable enterprise in the way of manufacturing cocoanut oil by establishing a machine in the sub-divisional town of Bhola. Moreover he will utilise steam power by which the machine will be worked to produce rice also. Thus it is that our educated men are taking with zeal to industrial enterprises. We hope Chandra Bhushan Babu will come out successful in his enterprise and set before us a good example.

## CREDITABLE INDEED!

Babu Promotha Nath Dutt, M.A., the late Sub-Divisional Officer of Patuakhali, has taken furlough for fourteen months. The object of his leave-taking is, as has transpired, to go to England to try for the Barristership examination! Promotha Babu is now about 40 years of age. Is not the attempt a very enterprising one?—but when we take into account the antecedent of Promotha Babu we do not find anything to be surprised at. He passed the M.A. examination after his passing the Deputy-Magistrate-ship. We wish him God speed!

## BHAIKERGUNGGE AND SETTLEMENT.

We do not know where will all these come to. Wherever the settlement-records are being made, suits, both civil and criminal, are cropping up in plenty. The natural relationship between the landlord and tenant are being at an end. The officers of the settlement department pose themselves as the friends of the ryots and this attitude emboldens the tenants to make head against the land-lords. Babu Rajendra Chandra Roy Chowdhury and Mahim Chandra Chowdhury are two big Zemindars of the District. The net income of their estate is about two lakhs and a half, but as a result of this settlement all the ryots have revolted I do not defend the zemindars, but these new self-styled guardians of the tenants will not avail them much. Where will they be when the zemindars sue them for arrears of revenue. However to come to the point the "Barga-system" (paying of rent in kind i.e. half the portion of the gross produce of the land) is being abolished by Mr. Beaton Bell and his subordinates. This means ruin to thousands in the district, who subsist only upon these crops. But this has nothing to do with these men. They do not care for the happiness of the people. They are rather bent upon doing away with the middle class men.

## HOW DID THE LATE MR. WILDE.

## MEET WITH HIS TRAGIC END?

An esteemed friend writes to the "Advocate of Assam":—

So far as my information goes—information supplied me by a reliable man working under the deceased gentleman on the spot—this death is due to his own overbearing conduct but has nothing to do with the discharge of his duties as given out in the papers at the time. The facts are these:—That Mr. Wilde while returning on horse back from his inspection duty to his bungalow met on the way three Pathans going in the opposite direction on their ponies. He passed the first two, who were a little ahead and slept his horse before the third whom he asked to dismount and salute. The sturdy Pathan refused; whereupon Mr. Wilde got down from his horse (that ran away without its rider) and brought down the poor man from his pony and began to shower blows and kicks on the prostrate man who then cried out for the help of his companions to save him from the clutches of his oppressor. On looking back they saw their companion in danger of his life and turned their ponies with drawn knives in hands towards the scene. Mr. Wilde's better self perceived the fatuity of his action and leaving the poor Pathan ran to his dear life towards a place where a number of coolies were working under a Bengali Overseer. But before he could reach the destination he was overtaken by the three Pathans armed in the manner aforesaid, where the death struggle ensued—one of the three aimed men. The result was that Mr. Wilde after a brief fight fell down dead without uttering a word pierced through and through with the knives of the fierce antagonists. The unrelenting Pathans did not rest satisfied with their foul deed but cut off the lips, nose and ears, removed the scalp and gugged out the eyes of the deceased gentleman with the intention of creating difficulty in identification, and then took to their heels. The sequel I believe is known to your readers. Thus you see an Englishman of high position and experience lost valuable and useful life under very painful circumstances simply because of his attempt to show his own importance before the Indians, who are unwilling to dismount from pony or bow to him as a mark of respect. I therefore warn all officials and non-official Europeans against the mania of exacting homage from the unwilling Indians, whose patience and forbearance are sure to reach their limit when I am afraid more sad cases like the one described above may possibly occur. My belief is that in cases between Europeans and Indians the former are generally the aggressors and the latter act in self defence, however much they may exceed that limit whatever others may say to the contrary.

## NEURALGIA AND SCIATICA CURED.

This great pain relieving power of Chamberlain's Pain Balm has been the surprise and delight of many sufferers from Neuralgia and sciatica. The excruciating pains characteristic of these diseases are quickly allayed by this liniment. For sale by All Chemists & Storekeepers Price 1 Re. 2 Ps.

## COMMERCIAL NOTES.

An interesting experiment being tried by the Assam Forest Department is the cultivation of Para rubber (Hevea Braziliensis) with the aid of Kacharis who have been eating at a forest village in the Katakha reserve of the Cachar division. Ceylon seed is being imported for the purpose.

Special measures are also being taken by the Assam Forest Department for the reproduction of Simul tree (Bombax Malabaricum), the timber of which is largely used for the manufacture of tea boxes in Assam. The Goalpara division where the rapid regeneration of the tree is very marked, promises to become a valuable source of supply of the timber.

Experiments in the rearing of silk worms in Shillong and Kohima by the Assam authorities of the Agricultural Department are in progress. The people of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills and the Naga Hills are also being urged to take up the cultivation of the Mulberry as a profitable industry. These hill people are quick to learn and shrewd enough to realize what pays to cultivate, and we should fancy that the "move" ought to turn out well for that part of Assam.

In the Punjab active measures are being taken by the agricultural authorities towards checking the deterioration of cotton seed and mixing of varieties consequent on the establishment of ginning mills in the Province. Seed of the best varieties and of the best pickings is being selected pure in several districts and in the Lyallpur Colony. If care is taken it is expected that in about three or four years' time there will be an enormous quantity of seed available from this selected seed.

Dr. D. Thomatis, an Italian horticulturist, has raised caravonica cotton, a hybrid, on his estate near Cairns in North Queensland. This cultivation, it is said, can be carried on in quite poor soil. The experiments of one year, though promising, can not decide what chances of profit these tree cottons held out to investors. In the opinion of Dr. Thomatis, however, Caravonica cotton is the king of tree cottons and one of its best points is its extreme hardiness; another is that it does best in a tropical region, which has two distinct seasons—a wet and a dry one.

Dr. Thomatis has produced two varieties of Caravonica tree cotton, both of which combine length, strength and fineness of staple with a heavy yield. The one, which he calls "Caravonica I", is a wool cotton and is not only valued considerably above the produce of America, Egypt and India, but also exceeds the yields per acre of cotton grown in those countries. Dr. Thomatis claims that this variety has given the surprising yield of 1,200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre.

"Caravonica II" was obtained by hybridising the "Caravonica I" variety with Kidney cotton from Peru. It is a silk cotton, and its produce is of even greater worth than that described above, being valued at 1s. per lb. It is said to have a sheen and texture resembling that of silk. It is not clear, however, what the annual yield of this variety is per acre; and it must be noted that Dr. Thomatis considers the woolly cotton i.e. the "Caravonica I" variety, the more valuable for general purposes in India.

The artificial propagation of lac in the state forests in the Central Provinces continues to meet with considerable success according to a recent official report. In the Mandla, Damoh, Narsingpur and Betul forest divisions we see that seed lac was sown on a total number of 61,549 trees at a cost of about Rs. 490, while in the Sangor Division sowing in 500 acres cost only Rs. 11. In Bhandara and Bilaspur the experiments in the propagation of lac were also successful. They were on a small scale but sufficient to educate the people in the industry. The operations we refer to were carried out during the year ending June 1904.

Another promising experiment of the Central Provinces Forest Department is that of tussar silk worm rearing with a view to getting the people to revive the industry which has been on the decline for some years past. In Betul during the past year nearly 31,000 cocoons were obtained from an area of 260 acres of State forests. In Bhandara, Bilaspur, North Chanda and South Chanda the experiments have not been as successful for want of the necessary attention they require. The agricultural authorities are, however, going to take up the matter in the latter districts, and arrangements are being made to place at this disposal portions of the least valuable forests for experimental purposes on a considerable scale.

The rubber industry in Assam as worked by the forest authorities continues to give satisfactory results. The plantations are at present at Kuli in the Kamrup division and at Charduar in the Darrang division. At the former plantation tapping operations over an area of 88 acres, containing 2,361 trees in 1903-04 resulted in the collection of 2,708 lbs. of tree rubber and 1,294 lbs. of mat rubber. The total cost of tapping operations was Rs. 1,264 while the amount realized from the sale of the rubber was Rs. 11,026, a very satisfactory financial result. At the Charduar plantation 255 acres containing 2,986 trees were worked, the result in rubber yielded being 5,360 lbs. The Charduar rubber was sent to London and also to Antwerp to test the market there. A small portion sold in Antwerp showed that the prices were not much better than in London.

In connection with measures being taken for the exploitation of forest produce in Assam the following experiments are interesting. The exploitation of wild plantain for fibre which was about to be taken up in Lakshimpur has been dropped, the project having failed to obtain support from the public. Arrangements are being made to start the cultivation of lac as an experimental measure in the Bijni unclassified State forests in the Goalpara division. The industry being a new one for the tract in question, cultivators have been allowed to have their trees for a fee of 8 annas per annum. Bamboos are also being sent across to Burma for the making of ten-poles at the Rangoon Arsenal. Finally, the leasing of the right of collecting elephant tusks as an experiment in certain State forests has been sanctioned by the Local Government. The object of the experiment is to allow a free trade in ivory that has no doubt, it is believed been collected and is lying hidden.

The Central Provinces Forest Department are also endeavouring to exploit several kinds of fancy timbers which are available in considerable quantities and believed to be suitable for furniture woods. A large number of these have been cut and seasoned for experimental purposes, and it is hoped that some of them will be found good enough for use in making door-panels.

The Punjab Agricultural Department is "tackling" the wheat improvement question very thoroughly on its experimental farm at Lyallpur in the Chenab Canal Colony. Among the best Punjab varieties, it is interesting to learn that certain Australian wheats tried at the farm have shown very good standing qualities. Among cultivators the favourite varieties are Muzaffargarh and Daudkhani of Delhi, which stand highest in the export market. The Australian varieties, although of excellent qualities, are not in demand, their defect being that they are not "bearded," and so more liable to the attacks of birds. Trials of Australian wheat in the Gujrat district gave outturns of between 10 and 14 maunds per acre. The classification of Punjab wheats has revealed the fact that there are really only eight varieties grown in the Province, but the final classification is to be determined during the course of the current year.

## THE ROYAL VISIT.

At the Corporation meeting on Tuesday last on the motion of Mr. Shirley Treemearne to grant Rs. 20,000 for an address and present to their Royal Highnesses, the following discussion arose:—

Mr. Braumfield appealed to them not to think that those of them who opposed this motion were disloyal. He did not think that any such large sum as Rs. 20,000 ought to be spent out of the ratepayers' money for a purpose of this sort. It would have been very different if in order to display their loyalty to the King-Emperor and their affection for the royal and illustrious house which governs the British Empire they offered an address to the Prince and Princess of Wales in a suitable casket and voted Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 for that purpose. Even then such a vote would be beyond what the Act allowed them. But to go and give Rs. 20,000 on an occasion of this sort when their funds were not in a flourishing condition and when the requirements of the town were so very urgent, was not right. They were dealing with public funds as trustees having the control of all this money and they should not use this money for purposes which the Act did not allow them. They could not possibly depart from the purview of that Act. If they did so they would be committing a breach of trust with regard to public funds and with regard to the money of the ratepayers which was in their hands for the benefit of the town. He was sure that if the Prince and Princess of Wales knew that the requirements of this town were so very urgent and that the Act did not allow the Corporation to make this present, Their Royal Highnesses would not receive it. It was not necessary that large sums of money should be spent in order to prove the loyalty of the subject or corporate body. But it seemed to be the opinion of some that the larger the amount the greater would be the display of loyalty and more pleasing to the Royal Family. It was not a question of loyalty that was here to be considered. They had to consider the Act and what powers were given to them under the Act for the disposal of this money, and if they considered that honestly and conscientiously they might be sure that they could not vote away the ratepayers' money in this fashion at the request of any Commissioner. There was not one of them who was not loyal to the illustrious and royal house which governed England and this Empire. He for one was opposing to this motion in order to secure the ratepayers' money to its proper use and its legitimate purpose. He only desired to see the ratepayers' money spent as the Legislature intended it should be spent, and that it should not be used for any purpose such as that placed before them.

Babu Poonath Mullick said they had given loyal addresses, and signed them and had given caskets to keep the addresses in. Knowing, as he did, that twenty-eight of their body had left the Corporation for things like these, he was very loth to tread in the path which had led away twenty-eight Commissioners from them. He thought that no question of loyalty ought to be raised. He yielded to none in his loyalty to the Throne, but at the same time he was also loyal to the ratepayers and to the law which had created this Corporation. What stood in the way of his accepting the motion was clause (v) of Section 14 of the Act by straining which in any way they liked they could not bring in this motion. They were a creation of the Statute and they were confined within the four quarters of the Statute. Mr. Apar had pointed out more than once in his speeches on the invalid contracts and other matters that they were a creation of the Legislature, and that they were bound by the Legislature. If they could point out to him that it was possible to bring this motion within any clause in the Act, he would be really glad to apologise to Mr. Treemearne and to agree with him. After looking at this motion he had read the law and found that the course proposed was absolutely impracticable. Without in any way saying that such a thing ought not to be done by private subscription, he was quite willing to pay his quota of private subscription to have this thing done. He certainly opposed any contribution from the municipal chest.

Mr. J. G. Apar said there was certainly no unanimity. Could they proceed unless they were heartily all in accord with the project? That was what he felt. He did not express his view one way or the other. There having been views expressed, not in any degree of a personal character, but on the general broad ground of the policy of carrying into effect this motion, he would ask Mr. Treemearne whether he would be disposed still to press it to a division.

Babu Radha Churn Pal said that after reading the law over and over again he could not conscientiously vote for the motion. They yielded to none in their loyalty to the Throne and to the Royal Family. They had on previous occasions on visits by members of the Royal Family never failed to show their loyalty by word and deed, and by actually contributing from their own purses. They had their own way of showing loyalty and that was by contributing from their own pockets and not by over-riding the law.

Mr. Phelps was extremely sorry that their friends in front did not agree with this proposal, and he was particularly sorry to hear the remarks made which he thought were rather ungracious. They were the representatives of the people, and in that

capacity they had a right, he believed, to vote some sum as an expression of their loyalty. Mr. Braumfield had advanced the proposition that to vote on this subject would amount to a breach of trust, and that the amount, whether it was Rs. 20,000 or four annas, would come under the same description. That being so, they were, no doubt, very often committing a breach of trust. He ventured to say that in doing so they were not committing a breach of trust. Surely Babu Poonath Mullick did not mean to insinuate that the twenty-eight martyrs who retired into obscurity did so because they were in the habit of spending money in expressing their loyalty? The time was coming when they would have to spend money in other ways than voting an address. They would undoubtedly have to spend some money in illuminations and decorations, with ratepayers' money, too. They would have to illuminate the Town Hall and municipal buildings. Surely that would not be breach of trust. He suggested that if the proposal to purchase a jewel as a present for H.R.H. the Princess of Wales did not meet with favour, something of this sort would perhaps meet the case:—That Rs. 20,000 be provided for in the Budget for expenditure in connection with the coming visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Calcutta, and that a Committee of twelve and the Chairman be appointed to advise the Corporation as to how the money should be spent.

Mr. Treemearne asked the Commissioners to support the motion.

The Chairman joined with Mr. Phelps in the expression of regret that any dissentient voice should have been raised in this matter. Referring to the question of legality which had been raised, he said that, so far as he understood the case, the mover of the motion recommended that on the occasion of the presentation of the address to their future King a gift should be presented to their future Queen. The law provided that the payment of contributions towards the gift on such occasions should be met from the Corporation funds. There could be no question that such an occasion was a public ceremonial. He could not see how any illegality could arise regarding the provisions of the Act which had been quoted by one speaker. As regards the ratepayers, if they could get the opinion of the ratepayers, he was sure the ratepayers would be unanimously in favour of the proposal. Calcutta was the second city in size and population in the Empire, and it was right and proper that the representatives of this great city should, on the visit of their future King and Queen, do something worthy of the occasion. He had much pleasure in recommending to the Commissioners to accept Mr. Treemearne's motion.

Rai Sitamath Roy Bahadur here withdrew his amendment and on behalf of the native mercantile community of Calcutta supported the motion.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried even voting against it.

## SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S VISIT TO MADRAS.

## A LETTER TO THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

We understand that Mr. W. Wedderburn has addressed the following letter to the President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, with reference to his recent visit to the Madras Presidency after the Congress Session had closed:—

To the President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, Madras.

Dear Sir,—When the Madras Mahajana Sabha sent to me in England an invitation to visit Madras, I feared that the time at my disposal would not permit. But when at Bombay, I met the Madras representatives, they smoothed away all difficulties, and I was able to make out a visit to your Presidency, which was, I think, useful from a public point of view, while personally it was to me most gratifying and agreeable. I now write to tender my cordial thanks for the very great kindness extended to me by your Society.

Will you allow me, also through the medium of your Society, to express my thanks to the many kind friends who gave me so cordial a welcome both in Madras and at the other places I visited during my brief tour in Southern India. There was the great meeting and address of the citizens of Madras, in the Victoria Town Hall; and similarly at Madras at Trinipopoly, and at Tanjore, the people met, and presented me with addresses at public meetings. But, besides this, wherever I stopped, and whatever the hour of the day or night, there were the same manifestations of good will, the people coming sometimes from considerable distances to meet me with expressions of approval, emphasised by music and garlands of flowers. Before I reached Madras these marks of popular regard were shown at Adoni, Guntakal, Gooty and Ronigunta; and afterwards at Chingleput, Cuddalore, Conjevaram, Mayavaram, Dindigul, Kambakam, and Shiyali. Though I cannot, in this short letter, name even the leading friends who so honoured me, I assure them that they will not be forgotten. I can only say that I was deeply touched by kindness so warm and so spontaneous.

We must recognise that this unanimity of feeling, so widely manifested, shows the increasing power of Congress opinion, and I rejoice to think that your welcome to me was because we are fellow workers in the same cause, that is, the cause of the Indian people.

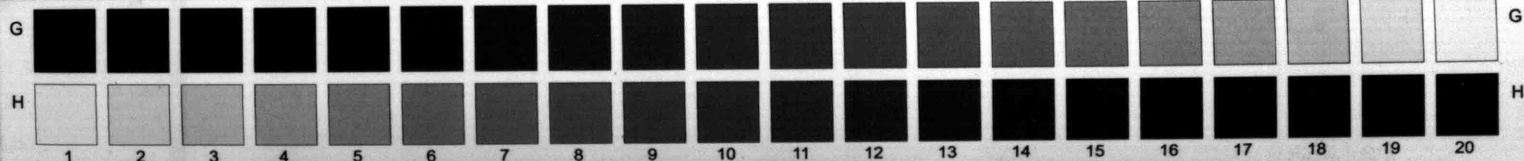
Yours sincerely,

(Signed,) W. Wedderburn.

London, 15th Feb. 1905.

Mr. Mullahy, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras has been placed on special duty not in connection with the Police Commission Report but in connection with the re-allocation of Police Stations in the Presidency. This duty, will last for over a year as at present estimated. Mr. Armitage acts for Mr. Mullahy.

There have been no fresh cases of plague in Madras for the past eight days; so the situation has again become hopeful. The last little recrudescence of the epidemic caused the authorities considerable anxiety. It is to be hoped, remarks the "Rangoon Times," the Police will be able to trace and prosecute the two Europeans driving in a dog cart on Wednesday afternoon, and who knocked over and killed a Burmese woman. Negligent driving seems daily to be getting more common in Rangoon, but it has hitherto been usually only gharriwallahs who bolt after causing an accident. The least that could be expected from people who knock over a woman when driving is that they should stop to give what assistance they can.





## THE ROLT CASE.

## ENQUIRY AT KISHANGANJ.

Kishanganj, (Purnea), Mar. 6.  
At the sitting of the Commission to-day a letter from Mr. Rolt was submitted by Mr. Morison, bringing to the notice of the Commissioners that the gambling witnesses were daily brought to Court in the custody of town chaukidars. They were guarded at night and slept at the house of Abdul Kader a prosecuting mukhtar. This should be placed on record. An affidavit would be put in if required. Sosi Bhushan Kooar said that the reason town chaukidars were sent to fetch those men was that the prosecution had reason to believe that constant attempts were being made by men in Mr. Rolt's employ to get at them, and precautions had to be taken to prevent this.

Mr. Richardson suggested that all this should be submitted in writing by an affidavit as the other side were going to do. Mouvi Abdul Rahim, examined, said that the pleader of the Judge's Court, Purnea, was the pleader of the Khagra Estate. He knows Amjad Ali, and Mr. Rolt, the late manager. He once saw Amjad Ali at Mr. Rolt's bungalow in June or July last. From circumstances he noticed it seemed that Amjad Ali was sent for by Mr. Rolt, who asked him if he had certain account books of the Mela. He said the key of the chest in which the account books were kept were with his brother, who was in Calcutta. Mr. Rolt said that he should either bring the books to Mr. Rolt or destroy them. Then Amjad Ali left. This happened three or four days before Mr. Rolt's suspension.

Cross-examined the witness said that he did not know the month or date when he was examined by Mr. Lea. He thought that he had told the Commission all the conversation between Mr. Rolt and Amjad Ali. He was not certain where the conversation took place, whether in the drawing-room or verandah. He, however, thought it an important conversation. Mr. Rolt made no attempt to remove Amjad Ali, and have secret conversation with him. He recollected what Mr. Rolt said but not what Amjad Ali said. He was interested in what Mr. Rolt said, but paid no attention to Amjad Ali, and could not say whether the latter said he was to go home at once and destroy the papers. Witness remember only the most important fact in the conversation but not the details. He had not been "ghubraed" by the Collector or Shams-ul-Zoha. He remembered Mr. Rolt going to Darjiling in 1904. He received a letter from him from there, which grieved him very much and over which he sent in his resignation. He received a telegram also the same day on the same matter, viz., that the witness was not authorized to make settlements on nominal enhancements. Witness was here shown his report to Mr. Rolt suggesting the purchase of Gach Dakshera for Rs. 6,430. He admitted it was his, but added that he had suggested an Amin should be deputed to value it. His report was an honest one. Witness suggested that they might bid up to Rs. 4,000, which was Rs. 1,000 less than what Mr. Rolt paid for the Gach. Mr. Rolt sanctioned the witness bidding up to Rs. 3,000. There were other bidders. When the rule took place Mr. Rolt was not in Kishanganj. He had heard that in August Shams-ul-Zoha threatened Saidar Rahman with confinement if he did not give evidence against Mr. Rolt. A perwana was issued to this effect on Saidar Rahman. The perwana was issued because Saidar Rahman refused to obey his order to make settlements. Witness never told Saidar Rahman that his report was a wrong one. It was not his ordinary duty to value lands. Mr. Lea came to Kishanganj in September last; the Dekshera matter was under consideration when the Collector and Commissioners were here. Witness's evidence was not recorded in Dekshera matter. He never heard that after the Collector and Commissioner went away the Dekshera matter was made a charge against Mr. Rolt. He did not know before Monday that this matter was or would be made a charge. Witness left the service of Khagra estate on 22nd December 1904. The estate he had taken out of the hands of the Court Wards in another year. Witness did not expect to be re-engaged when the Court of Wards took over charge. On one or two occasions he saw Shams-ul-Zoha and Inspector Najibulla Khan in the verandah of the Khagra bungalow, and was also present at one of these meetings, but Asaf Ali was not there to his knowledge; he has seen Asaf Ali at Mr. Rolt's bungalow, after the latter's suspension. Shams-ul-Zoha and witness were there, but not Najibulla; this was a fortnight after Mr. Rolt's suspension. Mr. Rolt's suspension was not discussed. Asaf Ali came about the settlement of the Mothara enquiry about Mr. Rolt. This was not going on at that time. His suspension was the subject of comment in the whole district, but it was not discussed at the meeting. Witness had mentioned it as a matter that had been discussed, and set aside, for to-night. Previously witness did write to Mr. Rolt that he could not come and wish him good-bye for fear of the prosecution, under the Official Secrets Act. An order was put up in the Khagra office, warning assistants not to communicate with Mr. Rolt without special permission of Zoha or the Collector. A violation of this order would render them liable to prosecution, under the Official Secrets Act. When Asaf Ali went to Khagra bungalow he used put up with witness, who knew that Asaf Ali was related to Begum of Murshidabad. Things ran smoothly or roughly with Asaf Ali, according as the Manager of the Khagra Estate was friendly or unfriendly to him.

Re-examined, witness said he received a subsequent communication from Mr. Rolt, from Darjiling, in resettlement of claims, which induced him to reconsider his resignation, and continue in service. The Khagra Estate communication was to the effect that there was some misunderstanding in matters. After the luncheon adjournment Rajabali examined said: He came to the Khagra mela to gamble. In 1903, he took his license from Sahnondir Khan for Rs. 300. He also gambled in the mela last year. He was with Amjadali, Ramchisan, and Bahadur went to Mr. Rolt's bungalow. Witness offered Rs. 2,500. Bahadur Rs. 2,700 and Amjadali Rs. 300. Amjadali obtained license, and witness offered staying a day at the mela for Rs. 10,500. The transaction was completed in Mr. Rolt's house. On the day of settlement witness was not present but Janmahomed was sent by witness with Rs. 400. Eight days after Janmahomed and witness son told him that more money was required and he came with Rs. 2,300 accompanied by Janmahomed and other men. The money was paid to Mr. Rolt at his house but he received no receipt for the money. This money was partly borrowed and partly taken from witness's own house. Mr. Rolt said to witness to bring more money and he borrowed Rs. 1,000 on a hoondee in the name of Janmahomed. That money was taken to Mr. Rolt, who said to pay it to the estate. Witness realised Rs. 8,000 odd but he paid up Rs. 10,400. Rs. 100 is still due. He begged Mr. Rolt to remit some portion of his loss, but Mr. Rolt was obdurate. The accounts of the cattle market were kept on slips of Serampur paper. His account book is missing this year. Witness again leased the cattle market at the mela for Rs. 10,000. He realised Rs. 7,000 which he had paid to the Khagra office.

Cross-examined by Jogendra Chandra Mukerji witness said that when Zoolum Singh, peon, went to call witness he went alone to Mr. Rolt's house, along with Zoolum Singh, Mr. Rolt was in his verandah, but whether on the chair or other seat he had no recollection. Mr. Rolt told witness to go and burn his papers. An enquiry would be made in regard to them. Witness promised to do so. He had no recollection if any one else besides Abdur Rahim was present in this conversation. Zoolum Singh after announcing him to Mr. Rolt went outside. When Mr. Rolt told witness to burn the papers Abdur Rahim and Mr. Rolt had some conversation in English. He had known Abdur Rahim for five or six years as assistant manager, but did not know he was a pleader. Witness was shown the petition regarding the cattle market purporting to be signed by Janmahomed. Looking at the signature affixed thereto he said it did not seem to him to be Janmahomed's signature. On his return from Mr. Rolt Janmahomed returned alone and told witness about the settlement he came to. He had leased the cattle market at the Khagra mela for several years, but never taken it in his own name. He could give no reason for it except that it was a matter of pleasure when leasing the market. This year the peshkar asked him for Rs. 100 due for 1904, but he did not pay it this year. He put in a petition to be excused payment of Rs. 3,000 due on lease. He had never before made such a petition for remission. He had no recollection whether last year he went on any occasion to deposit money for the cattle market to Khagra office and could not mention a single instance, where in the previous years large sums such as Rs. 1,000 of Rs. 2,000 were paid in without chalans. Of the Rs. 2,300 paid to Mr. Rolt Rs. 1,300 was taken from his wife, son and brothers, but witness could not say what amount of money he took from each. He had not the slightest recollection. Witness was shown several Bengalee account papers and he selected from them four as his, but said he had given many more papers to the Deputy Magistrate which were now missing, and half of one of the papers in the court had been torn away. Witness was further cross-examined on various accounts of the papers, and the Court rose for the day.

Mr. Lea stated to the Court to-day that Samondar orders, his detention being an oversight of Khan had been released from jail under his Sub-divisional Officer.

Kishanganj, Mar. 7.  
At to-day's enquiry, Abdul Jubbar, Munshiff of Kishanganj, was called to prove what he knew about the Khagra Mela transactions, but as he had no personal knowledge of anything, the Commissioners declined to hear him.

Fazludin was the next witness called to support Amjad Ali's statement concerning the payment of Rs. 2,300 to Mr. Rolt, which, witness said, was made in his presence in Mr. Rolt's drawing-room. Cross-examined, witness said that he was a two pice shareholder with Amjad Ali in the cattle market last year. He had never been a shareholder before with Amjad Ali or any one else. Witness accompanied Amjad Ali to pay Rs. 2,300 with the object of guarding the money. He contributed nothing towards it. He was not present on any other occasion when payment of money was made to Mr. Rolt. Witness only went once to Mr. Rolt's house. He could not therefore show if taken there now in which room the Rs. 2,300 was paid. He could not say who the other co-sharers in the cattle fair were. Books were kept for checking the realisations of the co-sharers. Witness kept no books.

Hargovind Singh, Gomasta of Harak Chand, Mahajan, said that last year Rs. 1,000 was lent to Amjad Ali and Rs. 1,500 this year on hoondees. The Rs. 1,000 last year was taken to make a payment in connection with the cattle fair. Amjad Ali had Rs. 1,300 with him. Amjad Ali told witness that he had taken a lease of the cattle fair for Rs. 10,500. He remembered the case against Mr. Rolt, which was tried by Mr. Heard last year. Witness stood bail for him.

Cross-examined, witness said that Mr. Rolt himself discharged him from bail. Witness was not present on the last day of hearing before Mr. Heard, and Mr. Rolt had to find another security. No pressure was brought to ear on the witness by the police.

When witness's employer, Harak Chand was cited as a witness for the defence in the High Court in the case against Mr. Rolt, at that time Harak Chand's income tax was raised by Rs. 91.

Mr. Morison drew the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that Zoolum Singh, the Khagra Office peon, who was alleged to have called Amjad Ali when Mr. Rolt suggested to Amjad Ali to burn his papers, was still in the employ of the Khagra estate and was present in Kishanganj, but had not been called by the prosecution. Babu Shosi Bhushan Kooar here said he did not propose to call any further witnesses for the prosecution.

Jan Mohamed, called and examined by the Court said that last year he with other co-sharers, took a lease of the cattle fair at Khagra Mela for Rs. 10,500. Rs. 100 was still due on the lease. No receipts were given for the money paid. Witness was examined on this matter by Shams-ul-Zoha who asked him for papers concerning the cattle fair. Witness said the papers were with Amjad Ali. He never told Shams-ul-Zoha that Mr. Rolt had asked him for money. His account papers of the cattle fair were taken by Amjad Ali and made over to the Khagra Office.

Before the Court rose for the day Mr. Richardson in answer to Mr. Morison said that the proceedings held here would be reported to the Board of Revenue and those held in Calcutta to the Lieutenant-Governor direct. The Court could give no assurance that these proceedings would be final.

## RESCUING A CHILD FROM WATERY GRAVE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Coroner with a jury held an inquest touching the death of a young married woman named Umahoshi Dassi, who lived with her husband Babu Upendra Nath Bose, in Upper Circular Road, and whose body was recovered from the river the other day. Evidence of the husband went to show that on Saturday last, he went to his office at Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co. At about 2.30 p. m. his eldest son came there and informed him that his mother was missing from the house. He at once returned home and saw that his wife was not in the house as well as his youngest male child was missing. He searched for her but she was not to be found. He then reported the matter at the Mochipara thana.

Evidence, of a young man named Babu Kristo Lal Shaha of 137 Ahiritolah Street, disclosed that he, with a few of his friends, accompanied a respectable woman, who had been removed to the river side in moribund condition. While there, Kristo Lal Shaha noticed a young woman with an infant in her arms sitting on the brink of the Ganges. As it was about midnight and as she was there by herself Kristo Lal prompted partly by curiosity and partly by suspicion, enquired of her why she had been there alone at such an hour. She did not reply but sat mute. Kristo Lal's suspicion grew firm, and he called aloud for a policeman. But, before he could get a constable, he saw a crowd had collected at the edge of the water. He hastened there as fast as his legs could carry him. On his return he learnt the woman had thrown her child into the water and herself jumped into it. Kristo Lal in twinkling of an eye plunged himself into the river and rescued the child from the watery grave to the great joy of the by-standers. He again tried to find out the missing mother but he could not succeed. The policeman came and the child was made over to him and on the following day the Mochipara police handed the child over to the father. A few days after the body of the woman was recovered by the police and removed to the morgue. The husband on being questioned by Inspector Robertson said that his wife was wrong in the head and that her father too was mad.

After this, the jury returned the following verdict: "Death by drowning while of unsound mind." The jurors add that Kristo Lal Shaha who saved the life of the child of the deceased, ought to be rewarded."

## ASLEEP IN THEIR SADDLES.

"In hand-to-hand conflict men shouted, struggle, wrestled, thrust, advanced, and withdrew. By dusk the cannon and muskets were almost useless and, as darkness came down, the survivors fell asleep where they stood, riders in their saddles, horses in their tracks."

It was an infernal battle. Grape and shrapnel flew like hail that October day, and history says the field was full of human victims. Yet on ground sodden with blood and, in an atmosphere reeking with the fumes of hell, men slept soundly. The reason is plain, do you say? Possibly; but hold the question until you read the letters which follow. They tell the stories of actual experience, not on the field of war, but of the actual battle of life, a struggle that with most people lasts, in one form or another, as long as they live. With some the fiercest struggle they have to make is for a livelihood; with others it is for the recovery or the preservation of health.

Mrs. Susan Helder was born in England some seventy-eight years ago, and came out to this colony 71 years ago. She has kept a grocery store at Van de Leur and Longmarket Streets, Cape Town, for 38 years, and is well known to many merchants and residents in Cape Town. In a letter dated August 16th, 1904, she says:—"I am seventy-eight years of age, and am positive I owe the prolongation of my life to that excellent remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Thirty years ago I fell into a low weakly state of health. I lost my appetite and, what was worse, I could not sleep at night, and I became nervous and started at the least noise or sound. I was also troubled with biliousness, and my stomach could not retain anything I ate. My bowels acted irregularly and caused splitting headaches. Doctors did not appear to understand my case, and instead of becoming any better I grew worse."

"I was conversing with a friend one day about the good qualities of medicines, when I was told that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup would cure me if I would give it a trial. I began to use it, and from that day I commenced to mend. All the very distressing symptoms have left me, and I have been able to attend to business ever since my cure, which was seven years ago. My children all use Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, and I recommended it to a number of my customers."

Mr. I. de Klerk is a foreman packer in one of the largest wholesale houses in Port Elizabeth. He was born in South Africa, and came to Port Elizabeth from Aberdeen, C. O., fifteen years ago. He lives in Sprigg Street. Writing on July 27th to the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup, he says:—"Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved of inestimable value to me. Five years ago I fell into a very bad state of health through indigestion. For months my life was a misery to me; I could neither eat nor sleep and was unable to work for days together. Whenever I ate any solid food I suffered terrible pains in my stomach, followed by sickness. I tried a great many until three years ago I was induced to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. After taking only a few doses I began to improve, and by the time I had taken four bottles it had thoroughly cured me. I can now eat heartily and do a good day's work. I am glad to testify to the merits of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you may use this statement in any way you wish."

The battle story, the facts of Mrs. Helder's and Mr. de Klerk's suffering, and the moral of them are all obvious. The soldiers and the horses were tired, but healthy; so they slept in spite of their exhaustion. But these quiet people living at home could not sleep, because their exhaustion was not natural; it was due to the disorder caused by their ailments. The same remedy that cured them has cured hundreds of thousands; it stands unrivalled, and it is within the reach of all.

## NOTES ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The war between Japan and Russia has now been in progress over a year, for the first shot was fired at Chemalpo on the evening of February 8, 1904, and by the dawn of the following day two great naval engagements had taken place. It would therefore now be possible to grasp to some extent at least the magnitude of the tremendous struggle, which is in progress for supremacy in the East; and the best way to bring home to the reader the gigantic nature of the struggle is to compare the present war with the Boer war. In the former, in round figures, 300,000 men and 50 warships, large and small, have been placed out of action since the war began while in the latter, which lasted two years and seven months the total number of deaths in the British forces during the whole of the war was 22,000, while the total number of our casualties from all causes was under 100,000. It must be noted that of the total of 22,000 deaths 12,000 were caused by disease. So the enormous figure of 300,000 which represents the casualties up to date is all the more appalling. And yet it is impossible to state at present the exact loss suffered by Japan as also by Russia.

At the most sanguinary battle in the South African War the total casualties on both sides did not reach 3,000; but there have been at least ten engagements already fought in Manchuria in which the casualties far exceeded the number. In one, which occurred between October 9 and 17 last, the losses on both sides totalled 804,000. The taking of Port Arthur alone cost the Japanese 50,000 men killed and wounded, and the Russians 35,000, of whom 25,000, however, were taken prisoners. Tremendous figures these, indeed!

Well, as to the monetary loss sustained by the belligerents it appears from the latest official figures given out in Russia that the Czar's Government has spent up to the end of 1904, over £60,000,000. This is, of course, exclusive of the loss represented by her fleet which is out of action, and by the artillery which has been captured by the Japanese. These two items have been estimated in round figures at £12,000,000, so that the cost of the war to Russia has been practically £1,500,000 per week since the war began. Now as regards the expenditure of the Japanese the Mikado's finances have calculated that to March 31 of this year the war will have cost, including initial outlays, £57,600,000, or £1,000,000 a week. On this basis it will be seen that the war has cost in twelve months over £125,000,000. The total cost to this country of the South African War, it will be remembered, was estimated at £228,000,000. It is fairly safe to assume that for so long as the present struggle lasts the expenditure will continue on something like the same gigantic scale, draining the resources of both countries to the utmost.

The "Travancore Times" learns that one Kesava Pillay, Head Constable attached to the Neyattinkaray Taluq assaulted the Inspector of that Taluq.

A coasting boat bound for Karachi from Cutch in ballast anchored near the Oyster Rocks on Sunday night last owing to adverse winds and current, intending to enter the harbour at day-light. After midnight it was discovered that the vessel had dragged her anchor and was drifting towards the shore, where the surf was high. Another anchor was thrown over but to no purpose, and the craft eventually bumped and sprang a leak. The crew set sail, but as the vessel filled rapidly with water and was sinking the crew and 12 passengers, or 22 souls in all, thought it advisable to abandon her. A raft was quickly made and three of the crew shoved off in the morning and the remainder got into the jolly boat and succeeded in reaching the shore after five hours. With so many in the small boat they had on anxious time of it, expecting the boat to capsize every moment. The raft also drifted ashore a couple of hours later, but with only one man on it, the other two, owing to the intense cold and being constantly drenched with water, could not hold on and were washed away; their bodies were found on the beach the following day. The survivors were taken care of by some of the villagers near by, who eventually took them to Keamari.

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The Committee of experts appointed to consider and advise upon the further building up of Karachi harbour and its approaches by land, recently held a preliminary meeting in the Port Trust office. A thorough inspection of various "points" in the harbour has been made. The Committee will probably remain at Karachi about ten days to complete their investigations and enquiries.

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"My wife suffered from Dyspepsia for a long time, but your SUDHA CHURNA has done her good."

K. G. Kelkar Esqr., B. A., Principal, Poona Training College, writes:—  
"I was suffering from Acidity and Colic. Rao Bahadur B. G. Sathu recommended to me your SUDHA CHURNA and got a bottle of it for me from you. I am using it and am glad to say I have got rid of my complaints."

Raghunath Sing Esqr., Post Master, Hoshangabad, writes:—  
"Kindly send two bottles of SUDHA CHURNA, as I have derived much benefit by its use on Constipation, as also my friend to whom I gave two Churns." Babu Umesh Chandra Kotwal, Sub-Registrar, Maisad, writes:—  
"I am glad to inform you that SUDHA CHURNA has given much relief to the patient who was suffering from Acidity for the last few months."

Babu Srikrishna Mahanti, Outack writes:—  
"SUDHA CHURNA is no doubt very efficacious in its effects and clears bowels regularly. Since I have been taking it, I have had no attack of Indigestion and it has done me immense good."

Babu Lakshmi Narayan Ray, Murshidabad, writes:—  
"I have been giving the medicine to my wife three daily, for the last 5 days, and it has done her good." Babu Krishna Prosad Maitra, Zemindar and Hon. Magistrate, Malancha, Sonarpur, writes:—  
"I am glad to say that I have derived much benefit within a couple of days of its (SUDHA CHURNA) use and have every reason to believe that by continuing the medicine for some time I shall be completely cured of the Indigestion from which I have been suffering. I used many other medicines, both Allopathic and Kaborji, but none of them has given any benefit."

Babu Karunanidhan Mukherjee, Hon. Magistrate, Burdwan, writes:—  
"The phial of SUDHA CHURNA which you sent about a week ago, has given much relief to my wife who has been suffering from dyspepsia since last 3 years. Please send 3 large phials without least delay." Dr. G. B. Chinnaswamy, 1st grade, Hospital Assistant, Koppa, Kadur Dist., says:—  
"Kindly send at an early date one large phial of SUDHA CHURNA. The one you sent has done much good to the patient."

Dr. Shrikrishna Chinnaji G. Mo or, Shriwardhan, Janjira State, writes:—  
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